THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1941 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 100

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Conferees Seek Solution Of Strike at Bethlehem; More Probation Officers?

The World's Day—March 25, 1941

Strikes: Developments at Bethlehem

Bethlehem, Pa.—Moves for settlement of the strike at the Bethlehem Steel Company plant here include: (1) a meeting called between a Federal conciliator, heads of the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee, and heads of the "Employees Representation Plan," a rival union; and (2) the presentation of a four-point program by the C. I. O. strike leader for "early termination" of the dispute.

Chicago—Numerous work-bound employees near the International Harvester McCormick Works were assaulted by "goon" squads, according to police, as thousands of striking C. I. O. members and sympathizers jeered non-striking A. F. of L. and unaffiliated workers who filtered into the factory to end a stoppage which had begun last Feb. 28.

Detroit—An NLRB hearing on petitions for employee elections at two Ford Motor Company plants got under way without the presence of Henry and Edsel Ford, who had been ordered subpoenaed. A C. I. O. organizer said that two work stoppages, each about an hour in duration had occurred in the last 24 hours in units of the Ford Rouge plant.

Boston—Negotiations to settle Boston's first defense strike began in Walworth Manufacturing Company walkout. [Page 9.] Demand for an increase of 10 cents an hour in the General Electric plants at Lynn was renewed. [Page 10.] Finish of a two-week strike at the Commercial Filters Corporation in South Boston appeared possible tonight with union vote on terms offered. [Page 9.]

Washington—Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas of the House Committee investigating un-American activities said on the House Floor that his group had "indisputable evidence that the Communist Party, through its members and organizers" in the union, was "working toward a complete tieup in the steel industry."

Pittsburgh—Negotiations are under way for a wage increase at "Big Steel" plants while at Cleveland, the Republic Steel Corporation said it and two other "Little Steel" concerns were "studying demands for written contracts embodying wage boosts and other points."

[Strikes loom as defense program deterrent: Financial Page.]

New England: More Probation Officers Urged

More probation officers rather than special courts were urged at a State House hearing, to aid Massachusetts juvenile problem. [Page 9.]

Nine New England seamen were among 19 missing in the burning of the Boston-bound tanker Cities Service Denver, off North Carolina. [Page 9.]

Air and Sea: Lull in Aerial Warfare

The war in the air was apparently at a standstill as neither Germany nor Britain published any reports of night raiding activity. It was the third successive night in which Britain escaped intensified Nazi air assaults.

Over the Dover Straits cloudiness favored hit-and-run tactics as single German planes staged sporadic raids on ships. Small-scale air activity over the Southeast coast of England was reported during the day.

Germans claimed to have damaged a British battleship near the island of Crete in the Mediterranean. They also claimed to have destroyed one "outpost boat" and to have severely damaged two 8,000-ton freighters in a convoy south of Crete.

Washington: Army Charters S. S. Washington

The War Department announced it had chartered the 24,000-ton steamship Washington from the United States Lines and plans to put the vessel into operation immediately as an auxiliary Army transport.

The Senate passed without dissent and sent the House legislation to bring freight forwarding companies under regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The House completed Congressional action on legislation authorizing the Federal Housing Administration to insure a maximum of $100,000,000 in mortgages for homes for defense workers.

President Roosevelt froze Yugoslavian assets totalling $1,000,000 in the United States shortly after Yugoslavia signed the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo-Axis Pact. [Page 18.]

An air mail subsidy of $800,000 to enable the American Export Airlines to establish a new trans-Atlantic airline service was approved by a Senate appropriations subcommittee which also recommended an additional $400,000 for Pan American Airways to permit an extra round trip weekly between New York and Lisbon.

Clarence Dykstra, Chairman of the National Defense Labor-Mediation Board in a statement at the Board's first meeting said it would urge labor and management to prevent any further interruption in the flow of defense material. [Page 1.]

National: Browder Surrenders to Serve Sentence

New York (AP)—Earl Browder, former General Secretary of the Communist Party, surrendered in Federal Court to serve a four-year sentence for passport fraud. His conviction was upheld last month by the United States Supreme Court. A $2,000 check in payment of the fine imposed on Browder was received in the mail by the Court Clerk.

Americas: Just Peace Sought by Willkie

Toronto, Ontario—Wendell L. Willkie, opening a campaign to raise $5,500,000 for the national auxiliary war services of Canada, urged Canada and the United States to "give ships until it hurts" to keep Britain's life lines open. He also bade the democracies prepare now for the kind of post-war world they want. [Page. 7.]

In Northeast Africa: British Approach Harar

British troops in Ethiopia were reported to be nearing the important center of Harar, a few miles from the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway, which they are understood to be preparing to cut. [Page 5.]

Air borne infantry was being used by General Wavell's forces to clean up the vast lightly-held areas of Somaliland, in which Italians were offering no resistance.

Marshal Graziani, leader of Italian troops through the great retreat from Sidi Barrani, was stated in Rome to have resigned his command.

Balkans: Axis Gain Is Not Total

The Axis gained Yugoslavia but received a setback with Russia and Turkey.

Yugoslavia signed the three-power Axis pact at Vienna shortly after noon today, the protocol being couched in the same words as those used for Rumania. [Page 1.]

Russia pledged its full neutrality if Turkey became the victim of aggression and was forced to fight. [Page 1.]

Special conditions were said to have been promised to the Yugoslavs, which would provide that German troops could not cross the country, although German equipment and hospital trains would be permitted to pass through.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, March 25, 1941

Aviation Column	18	Radio Timetable	12
Behind the Microphone	11	Sports Pages	12-13
Boston and New England News	9-10	The Home Forum	8
Daily Features Page	19	Sacrifice [With French Translation]	
Editorials	20	Today's Woman	6
Education Page	14	Tourabouts	7
Entertainment Timetable	11	Vermont Letter	10
Financial Pages	15-17	Washington Sidelgiances	3
Garden Column	7	Weather	9
Local Arts and Theater Page	11		

Dykstra Aim: Labor Peace 'Before' Strikes

Head of Mediation Board asks industry, unions to take unselfish stands for Nation's good.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25 — Agreements before strikes rather than agreements by means of strikes was given as the prime objective of the new National Defense Mediation Board by Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, Chairman, at its first meeting here today.

Convening in the midst of the most ominous strike developments which have yet confronted the defense program, President Roosevelt's latest court of final appeals in labor disputes devoted its first day to conferring with Defense and Labor Department officials and with organizing its own procedure.

Dr. Dykstra himself met the news of the walkout at the Bethlehem, Pa., plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, holding $1,500,000,000 of urgent defense orders, the reports of violence at the International Harvester Company strike at Chicago and the threat of strike which hangs over the coal negotiations, with the appeal that both labor and industry "subordinate purely private or personal interests to the good of the country."

Dr. Dykstra made it clear that three main purposes would guide the Board's efforts to mediate existing and prospective labor controversies.

Defense Needs Primary

He said that the needs of defense must be recognized by both employers and employees as primary —as the first priority upon their duties and loyalty to the country.

He said that if the United States is really going to be the arsenal for democracy, then the "flow of production from mine, mill and factory must continue uninterruptedly."

He said that it was the obligation of the Board to help labor and management to reach agreements before production is halted. He put marked emphasis upon the word "before."

At the close of this morning's session Dr. Dykstra announced that the "Board is organized and open for business."

But the business-defense labor disputes—which it was established to handle cannot be handled until the Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, gives the word since disputes must be certified by her before they come under the Board's jurisdiction.

Counts on Public Opinion

While he agreed that the Board was without authority to enforce its decisions, the Chairman believed that moral persuasion through the sanction of public opinion ought to be tried before more drastic measures are adopted.

Dr. Dykstra said the conciliation service and the OPM had furnished the Board a complete list of existing labor disputes but had not asked it to take jurisdiction in any of them.

Dr. Dykstra stressed that his Mediation Board is representative not merely of labor and management but the public as well and that public interests would be a dominant consideration in its appraisal of disputes affecting defense.

"No effort toward such an objective can be too great," Dr. Dykstra told correspondents as he assembled his Board at the Social Security building this morning.

"It must not be that such effort will be too small. Too little and too late has spelled disaster in too many places already," he declared.

He affirmed that the Board had an "open mind" on all current labor controversies and was determined to start its work without bias.

"I am approaching this job with a fair and open mind without any preconceived ideas," he said. "I have no blame on anybody or any situation that exists. We want to operate fairly."

Faith of Youth

By William L. White

Newspaperman just back from London

But most of all I am glad to get back here to find that our youth as a whole believes in freedom and self - government as deeply, and wholeheartedly as the youth of the Third Reich believes in the opposite.

In "Zero Hour," Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., publishers

"America: Slave or Free?" Nineteenth Article: Page 3

Liner From India Brings Heavy Load

Completing a quick turnaround, the American Export Line's steamer Exchange, which tied up at East Boston last night, sailed again early this morning. The steamer came from ports in India with 7,500 tons of general cargo. After discharging 700 tons at Boston, including 250 tons of hides and skins, the vessel sailed for New York to complete her discharge.

The officers of the steamer reported that thousands of tons of cargo are offered to every ship that touches at an Indian port and is destined for the United States.

Auto Maker Sees Defense Demands Met

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American industry is facing the current national defense emergency as a direct challenge to the ingenuity of management which will prove itself capable of maintaining normal production of those things necessary to the economic well-being of the entire Nation, Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, said in Boston today.

Here to address a gathering of New England Studebaker distributors on the effect of the defense program upon automotive production, Mr. Hoffman declared that automobile manufacturers have been smart enough to foresee the pending emergency and with years of research behind them are turning out sound materials for the replacement of so-called critical and strategic products ordinarily required for motor production.

He described the far-reaching effects of the millions of dollars poured into research laboratories by the motor industry as paying huge dividends today through a knowledge of production and materials that "should enable Americans to maintain their high standards of living despite the war emergency"

New Type Patriotism

As for the automobile business, reported to be staggering with problems of production that might curtail the use of this form of transportation, the Studebaker President vehemently declared that a new type of patriotism is seen in motor circles, bent upon keeping the economic fires burning at home as a mark of national integrity. Normal production of automobiles, he stated, is as vital to national stability as compulsory military training in these days of emergency.

Declaring that 75 per cent of the Nation's business requiring transportation facilities was being done in automobiles, Mr. Hoffman attempted to show the dire effects of any failure of the motor industry to produce these vehicles of trans-

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Britain on Way To New Type Of Democracy

Planning to be accepted as fundamental policy in shape of things to come with peace.

'Inside the War'
Nineteenth of a Series

By Mallory Browne
European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to London after a visit to the United States.

LONDON, March 25—In the midst of war, the postwar Britain is being planned. Out of the ashes and debris of bomb destruction, a new Britain is already beginning to take shape. It is a planned democracy.

No more important statement has emerged from the inside workings of wartime democracy in England than the recent parliamentary declaration of Lord Reith. The Government has made up its mind, he said, that "the principle of planning will be accepted as a national policy."

This is a revolutionary change. British policy in the past has been the exact opposite of planning in nearly all important respects. As Lord Reith, who is Minister of Works and Buildings in the Churchill Cabinet, implicitly admitted, the British Government failed to plan sufficiently for war.

It has learned some bitter lessons from that failure to remember the old French saying, "Governor c'est prevoir"—which might also be translated "to govern is to plan."

A result of these costly wartime lessons is that the present Government has now adopted as national policy the principle of planning for peace.

Shape of Things Still Vague

It is necessary to realize, of course, that Britain is too deeply, almost desperately, occupied in winning the war to have got very far as yet with its postwar planning.

The shape of things to come in England after the war is still vague. But it is tremendously important, in a country hitherto so definitely averse to anything that resembled a policy of planning ahead, that the Government should now have officially accepted such a policy, set up the preliminary machinery for it, and started it going.

For planning in Britain today is no longer a plan—it is a present fact. One of the leading members of the Cabinet, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, is charged with general supervision of this planning for peace. He is specifically responsible for "the study of postwar problems." As a member of the Labor Party, which has long advocated greater use of planning, particularly in economic matters, Mr. Greenwood is well fitted to under-

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Yugoslavia Joins Axis; Soviet Pledge to Turks; Graziani Resigns Posts

Moscow makes promise to remain neutral if Turks enter war in self-defense.

ANKARA, Turkey, March 25 (AP)—Soviet Russia clarified its attitude toward swiftly moving events in the Balkans today by promising to remain neutral, if Turkey, Britain's nonbelligerent ally, were attacked and forced to enter the war in self-defense.

Announcement of the pledge, which observers believed would stiffen Turkish resistance to German overtures, coincided with reports that Russia had cut off oil shipments to the Reich and was concentrating additional army and naval forces in the Black Sea area.

High diplomatic circles saw in the Russian promise an implication that the Soviet is prepared to give Turkey full material support to defend the Dardanelles, vital gateway between the Mediterranean and Black Sea, against any possible German encroachment.

[Reports from Belgrade said Russian military supplies already were flowing into Turkey across the Caucasus frontier.]

Kremlin Disapproval

The Soviet declaration was regarded as a further development of Russian policy reflected when the Kremlin publicly announced earlier this month its disapproval of Bulgaria's action in opening its frontiers to German troops.

Observers expressed belief Russia was feeling increasing concern for its own vital interests, not only in the Balkan zone, but in a larger sphere.

With German armies less than 100 miles from the Dardanelles, the Reich in control of the entrance to the Baltic Sea and Japan established in the Pacific with a vastly superior fleet, Russia is virtually landlocked from a strategic point of view, these sources said. In the far north, Russia has only one year-round ice-free port, Murmansk.

Russia's reported action in cutting off oil shipments to Germany —a step it was said to have taken immediately after Nazi troops entered Bulgaria—was seen as a potentially heavy blow to the Reich.

Experts said the petroleum Germany is able to obtain from Rumania, one of its main sources of supply, produces an inferior grade of lubricating oil—a vital factor in operations of the Reich's air fleet, Navy, and mechanized Army units.

Neutrality Pledge

The Russian pledge to Turkey, as announced here in a special communiqué dated March 25, promised "full and comprehensive neutrality," should Turkey find

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Wide World

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani

Who has resigned as chief of Italy's military and colonial forces in Africa.

Germans give pledge that no troops will march over frontier into Balkan state.

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt today froze all funds of Yugoslavia in the United States after Yugoslavia signed the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis pact.

Affected indirectly, especially if Yugoslavia adopts reprisal measures, are about $36,000,000 worth of American investments in Yugoslavia, mostly private American holdings of Yugoslavian Government bonds.

VIENNA, March 25 (AP)—Yugoslavia joined the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis as a fifth junior partner today, but gained pledges that no Axis troops would cross its frontiers.

Berlin officialdom promptly called the act an "answer to Churchill and Roosevelt."

In the great yellow hall of Belvedere Palace, Yugoslavia's Premier and Foreign Minister, Dragisha Cvetkovitch and Alexander Cincar-Markovitch, signed a document identical, except for the nation's name, with that which Rumania signed—a pledge of collaboration against any new anti-Axis belligerent in the European or Asiatic wars.

But where Rumania and, more recently Bulgaria, were promptly turned into vast encampments for German armies, Yugoslavia received the pledges of the three senior partners that its sovereignty and territorial integrity would be respected for "all time."

However, an unofficial version of Yugoslavia's commitments was that it had agreed to permit transport of war material and hospital equipment, as well as wounded, through its territory.

Warning From Greece

Greece—which may provide the battlefields for this equipment—already had warned Yugoslavia that this would be regarded as a "hostile act."

Adolf Hitler was in Vienna, presumably at Belvedere Palace, when the pact was signed, but it was not known whether he witnessed the actual signing.

In Berlin, an authorized spokesman declared that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill had threatened Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia before they joined the Axis, and asserted that "President Roosevelt indirectly had made a similar expression toward the Balkans and directly through the Yugoslav Minister in Washington."

The reference to Mr. Roosevelt was based on a recent report in a Hungarian newspaper that the President had offered to support Yugoslavia if it resisted Axis overtures. Official sources in Berlin declared they had no reason to doubt that Mr. Roosevelt had made such an offer. The report never has been confirmed in Washington.

German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, on behalf of the other adherents of the three-power pact, solemnly assured Prince Paul, Yugoslavia's chief Regent, that the territorial integrity of his country would be respected and that no troops would march through it.

What Germany Pledges

This unequivocal pledge, together with authoritative German comment that "we don't want Balkan divisions," gives credence to the following version which the Associated Press has received from a well-informed source:

1. Germany undertook to guarantee Yugoslavia's integrity and obligated Italy and Japan likewise to respect it.

2. It promised that neither the frontiers nor territory of Yugoslavia would be violated.

3. It specifically exempted Yugoslavia from giving any military aid to the three-power nations.

4. It promised, after conclu-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Duce Names New Leaders For Africa

ROME, March 25 (AP)—Marshal Rodolfo Graziani today resigned command of Italy's North African troops and the positions of Army Chief of Staff and Governor of Libya.

An official announcement said Gen. Italo Gariboldi, Chief of Marshal Graziani's staff in Libya, had been promoted to Governor with command of troops in Libya.

Gen. Mario Roatta, Army Under-Chief of Staff, was promoted to Chief of Staff.

Marshal Graziani, Army Chief of Staff since October, 1939, was named Commander of the Army in Libya July 1, 1940, succeeding Marshal Italo Balbo, who was killed when his plane was shot down over Tobruk.

At Own Request

Marshal Graziani organized the Italian advance into Egypt which was turned into a retreat when the British recaptured Sidi Barrani last December. He retained command throughout the British counter-offensive in which the Italians were driven from eastern Libya.

The communiqué announcing his resignation said:

"At his own request, Marshal Graziani ceases to hold the posts of Army Chief of Staff, Governor of Libya and Commander in Chief of the Italian forces in North Africa.

"The last post was assumed by General Designate of the Army Italo Gariboldi. The post of Army Chief of Staff is assumed by Assistant Chief of Staff Army Corps, Gen. Mario Roatta.

"Division Gen. Francesco Rossi becomes Assistant Army Chief of Staff."

Italy's military reverses in Africa and Albania have taken a heavy toll of high Fascist commanders.

Blamed Equipment Lack

The first to go was Gen. Visconti Prasca, replaced as chief of the Italian forces in Albania last Nov. 16 by Gen. Ubaldo Soddu. Last Dec. 6 Gen. Ugo Cavallero superseded Marshal Pietro Badoglio as Chief of the Italian General Staff and General Cavalerro shortly afterward also was sent to Albania to take the command there from Soddu.

Marshal Graziani, however, had held his positions as Governor of Libya and commander of North African forces through the great retreat from Sidi Barrani.

Repeated rumors that he was to be replaced were denied in Rome.

His report last Dec. 22 attributed his reverses to lack of armored cars, tanks and other mechanized equipment and said the British started their cross-desert push just before the zero hour for a planned Italian drive on toward the Nile.

British air-borne infantry mopping up in East Africa: Page 5.

Moslems gain voice in Vichy rule: Page 4.

Intimate Message from Washington

Living Up to History Like Living Up to Jones—President Does It Easily for Most Part but There's Cyclic Pattern to His Activities

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

There are three outstanding figures in the world today, Adolf Hitler, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. We have watched one of them, Mr. Roosevelt, on and off for eight years. We have seen him twice a week at press conferences. We have seen him campaigning. He is so familiar to Washington correspondents that it is hard to realize that a century hence he will be a name in history, whatever the result of this great crisis. How did he look, how did he act, why did he do such-and-such a thing? Historians will scan contemporary accounts for the answer.

Living up to History for a President is a good deal like keeping up with the Jones's for an ordinary person. It can be very wearing. It is better to meet it on a casual note. Woodrow Wilson had the proper flippant approach. Why worry about posterity, he asked; what has posterity ever done for us? Mr. Roosevelt is conscious of history's writing hand but he is not self-conscious about it.

Likes to Laugh—Even at Himself

Mr. Roosevelt likes to joke, loves to chaff, waits open-mouthed sometimes at press conferences for the first chance to join in the laughter. Sometimes these conferences are hilarious affairs. Mr. Roosevelt has a large, mobile face. He screws his mouth, arches his brows, purses his lips or assumes a preternaturally grave expression. He reads the Christmas Carol to his family every year and he is the type who can carry the thing off admirably and mimic every one of Dickens' characters. Sometimes at his conferences he is arch or coy; then, when the point of his joke has been made, comes the peal of laughter. Amidst the strain of major decisions Mr. Roosevelt sometimes seems to us pathetically eager to snatch the chance of a little relaxation. He is a relisher of little incidents. For example, he liked the telegram he received the other day after his radio speech from a woman in a small Mid-Western town who said: "Dear Mr. President: Thank you for taking such an interest in our country."

When the joke turns against him as it not infrequently does at press conferences he joins in the laughter. There is a touch of noblesse oblige, too, and on such occasions he often seems to give news that might otherwise not be forthcoming. Astute correspondents sometimes capitalize on this trait.

We think there is a cycle in Mr. Roosevelt's activities. He has a burst of energy immediately on returning from a vacation. His face is tanned, he is exuberant, he applies himself to the unending round of conferences. He sits behind a big desk littered with desk-mascots in a big swivel chair. He sits there hour after hour receiving callers: that is what being President comes down to. Where another man would break the grind with golf or stride about the room to relieve nervous energy Mr. Roosevelt has only his swimming and his trips.

The Low Point—Then a Trip

The confining routine begins to wear him down. His answers grow tart. Often after a curt reply he will half-apologetically smooth it off: there is nothing surly about the Hudson Valley country squire. But it is at such times that a grim look settles on his face. Questioning the President is not just a jolly game, and poisoned darts are occasionally flipped deftly into the Chief Executive's hide. His airiness diminishes and there is apt to be a superior and condescending tone toward the press and a lecture perhaps on Managing Editors and home offices. Even at such times Mr. Roosevelt excepts his friends in the Washington corps, for whom, it is hard not to believe, he has genuine affection. This is the low point of the Roosevelt cycle. Such a point came at the close of the November election. Besides the strain of that campaign there was the war. They were grim, taciturn days.

Then at last a break comes. The election is over or some favored bill passes. There is talk of a trip. Not a mere week-end visit to Hyde Park but a fishing trip on a yacht with some "sun" in it. Mr. Roosevelt brightens like a boy. The kidding-tone comes back. At his most charming, Mr. Roosevelt is irresistible to most people at least as a person, whatever reservation one makes on the political side.

The trip follows. Mr. Roosevelt is on such a trip today. He comes back rested. He throws himself again into the job. It would be a mistake to think these trips are wasted. Experience shows they may be fruitful of decision. We imagine he finds it easier to make up his mind on the calm and isolated yacht to which he is so attached, than in the hurly-burly of Washington. Maybe the answers to questions come subconsciously there.

We know about the mystic Herr Hitler brooding in his eagle's nest of a Berchtesgaden. We know the indomitable Mr. Churchill promising Britain blood and sacrifice, sweat and suffering. For Mr. Roosevelt there seems to be this cycle. We shall expect far-reaching decisions when he returns from his latest trip.

Richard L. Strout

Yugoslavia Begins Phone Censorship

By the Associated Press

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, March 25

A strict telephone censorship was established in this country a few minutes after it signed up with the Axis today.

Correspondents attempting to telephone out of the country found the lines cut whenever they mentioned anything connected with the Axis partners.

Yugoslavia had had telegraph censorship but no telephone censorship until today.

At the same time the Belgrade radio announced it would begin immediately to interpret all foreign war news for the benefit of the Yugoslav people.

Peace Moves Launched in Steel Strike

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 25 (AP)—Moves for possible settlement were made today as clashes and the first use of tear gas marked a strike called by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the giant parent plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company which has more than $1,000,000,000 of defense contracts.

Developments included:

1. A meeting was arranged between a Federal conciliator, S. W. O. C. officials, and leaders of the Employees Representation Plan.

2. Howard Curtiss, District head, announced a four-point program through which he said he hoped for "early termination" of the strike.

The walkout was called by the S. W. O. C. at 5:30 p. m. Monday because, Mr. Curtiss charged, the Employees Representation Plan began what he said was "an illegal" election. The S. W. O. C. claims the E. R. P. is a company-dominated union.

Rival Union Claims

Mr. Curtiss said eventually 18,000 men would be out. There are 21,000 employees here, 18,000 eligible for union membership. The E. R. P., however, claims 16,000 members.

Mr. Curtiss asserted that less than 2,000 of the usual shift of 8,000 men were in the plant today and added:

"That number consists mainly of maintenance men and production could not be carried out."

Tear gas was used by a city policeman to disperse pickets who thronged around an automobile driven by a company policeman as the car approached the main gate of the sprawling plant while shifts were changing at 7 a. m.

The demonstrators gave way as a charge from a tear gas gun was loosed in their direction. The company policeman proceeded into the plant.

Police Patrol Area

The full force of 60 Bethlehem city police patrolled the area around the plant, some on horseback. Company police stood guard inside the gates. Pennsylvania State Police were held in readiness.

Several automobiles of workbound employees were surrounded and turned away. A clash between police and strikers occurred as the police attempted to remove an overturned car that blocked one gate. Mr. Curtiss said several policemen had been "roughed up."

Two strikers were taken in custody, but promptly released on bail.

Mr. Curtiss, announcing the S. W. O. C.'s four-point program for possible settlement, indicated the union might be agreeable to calling off the strike as soon as the company agrees to conferences to discuss the points.

His proposal:

1. That strikers be returned to their jobs without loss of seniority.

2. That the company "withdraw permission from the E. R. P. for holding elections on company property."

3. That the company abide by an order of the National Labor Relations Board to disestablish the E. R. P. (The NLRB issued such an order some months ago. The company's appeal is now pending.)

4. That the company agree to enter negotiations toward a Labor Board election in the plant for selection of a collective bargaining agency.

Mr. Curtiss said 1,500 pickets were stationed at the nine gates of the plant this morning.

Clash With Police

Describing a clash at the Emory Street gate when police sought to remove the overturned car, Mr. Curtiss asserted:

"City police brought wrecking cars to remove it, but our men refused to permit them. We had 300 men who prevented the police from acting and there was somewhat of a personal encounter. The police were roughed up a bit and the car is still there."

The first disturbance flared last night shortly after the strike began. Pickets and strike sympathizers overturned a machine they said was carrying food to workers who stayed in the plant. Windows in the machine were smashed.

Mr. Curtiss announced that John Riffe, S. W. O. C. Field Director, would arrive here today to help guide the strike. He said Van A. Bittner, S. W. O. C. Regional Director in charge of the union's organization drive in Bethlehem plants, was not expected.

Strikers Clash

CHICAGO, March 25 (AP)—Roving groups of what Police Capt. John Stege called "goon squads" assaulted numerous work-bound employees near the International Harvester Company McCormick works today.

Several thousand members of Congress of Industrial Organizations and sympathizers, meanwhile, paraded streets near the plant, yelling at nonstriking American Federation of Labor and unaffiliated workers filtering into the factory through half a dozen gates.

Police pursued the attackers and Captain Stege said that "10 or more men" had been arrested. Police did not say how many workers were attacked.

A 9 a. m. check of the number reporting to work, as announced by a company spokesman, showed there were 3,804 on the job, and a few still coming in. The total was some 600 more than reported yesterday. Normal for the big day shift is 5,344. The plant normally employs about 6,000 for all shifts.

The company said 14 carloads of finished farm implements were shipped yesterday when the plant reopened, the parts having been ready for final assembly when the strike began Feb. 28.

Congestion in streets near the plant was so great today that police separated the plant-bound workers and striking demonstrators into two lanes. Police said many workers walked along with parading strikers until they reached a gate, then darted out of the parade and into the plant.

There were no pickets at the actual gates today, and picket shacks had been torn down over night. Leaders of the farm equipment workers organizing committee has issued a call for a "mass mobilization" of C. I. O. unionists at the plant gates today.

Strike Settled

LOS ANGELES, March 25 (AP)—The little Harvill Aircraft Die Casting Corporation plant is open again after a 10-day strike but H. L. Harvill, President of the company, said full operations could not be resumed for a week.

Workers returned yesterday after the local Die Casters Union ratified an agreement negotiated by Thomas F. Burns, rushed here from Washington by the Office of Production Management.

The Union claimed victory on the basis of wage increases granted employees. However, Mr. Harvill said "before the C. I. O. went on strike the company offered its employees a wage scale comparable in every respect to the contract finally agreed upon. . . . The only real results accomplished by the strikers was 10 days lost pay and a serious crippling in the production of national defense parts."

Harvill produces die cast parts for eight big West Coast airplane factories, which had said the strike would handicap their plants unless settled quickly.

The contract provides minimums ranging from 50 cents an hour for beginners to 75 for workers with six months experience and 80 cents after a year.

Green on Union Fees

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, told Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska yesterday that he had appealed to A. F. of L. unions to "eliminate the abuses" in connection with fees assessed against defense workers.

Mr. Green wrote to Senator Norris after the latter had urged both A. F. of L. and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to prevent local unions from charging what he called "perfectly outrageous" fees.

"I am strenuously endeavoring," Mr. Green wrote, "to prevail upon local organizations to collect only a nominal fee from nonunion members who secure employment and work in defense production industries."

Mr. Green said, however, that it was difficult to argue that a local union should admit nonunion workers without collecting an initiation fee. Labor unions, the A. F. of L. leader asserted, always have charged new members a fee, and the money goes into the local treasury to finance benefits for union members.

Foodstuffs Tied Up

DETROIT, March 25 (AP)—Members of the American Federation of Labor Teamsters Union maintained their blockade of Detroit Union Produce Terminal for the second day today as arrival of additional refrigerator cars brought to 450 the total number of carloads of perishable foodstuffs tied up. More than $300,000 worth of foodstuffs was reported at the terminal.

James Hoffa, union organizer, said that the teamsters' move was not aimed at small retailers making small lot purchases in competition with wholesalers.

He said his union did not recognize the Detroit Union Produce Terminal Association, an independent union which signed a new agreement with the Terminal Association yesterday.

Defense Jobs Cause Problem

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, estimated today that the Federal Government would have to build or rent 350 health, recreation and community centers to provide necessary facilities for the mass of migrants dislocated by defense work.

In testimony before the House Committee on Interstate Migration of Destitute Workers, Mr. McNutt declared that the trek to industrial centers would equal or exceed "the boom of World War No. 1."

The Administrator told the Committee headed by Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California that the placement of over 1,000,000 soldiers in camps, already accomplished, "raises some of the same problems" as were created in Western States by the wanderings of farm laborers.

Some 700,000 workers now constructing new army camps and navy bases will be pared down to 200,000 by the end of this year, Mr. McNutt said, and this curtailment alone will involve the shift of jobs or residence for half a million workers and their families.

The Committee was told that much "useless migration" has accompanied the defense effort, and that in some cases three or four times as many workers as needed have appeared at plants offering defense employment. Use of the United States Employment Service would minimize this condition and its resultant suffering, Mr. McNutt suggested.

Police Radio Pays Profit to Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami has a public service which annually yields a profit of almost $12,000 cash to the City Treasury. It is the police radio system, organized to give Miami more adequate police protection but which now extends radio service to 11 outside law-enforcement agencies.

The Miami police radio station with a transmission power of 1,000 watss is one of the most powerful stations of its kind in the country. It services the State road patrol from Palm Beach to Key West and 75 miles into the Everglades.

The station radiocasts to a total of 63 mobile units in Dade County. Miami Beach, with its own transmitter, is the only community in the County not serviced.

The Police Department recently installed a teletype system which places this City within a few minutes' communication with some 30 to 40 other cities throughout the country.

Air Corps Enlists Negroes At Mitchel Field, N. Y.

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., March 25 (AP)—Enlistment of Negroes for the Army Air Corps began yesterday for the first time in the history of Mitchel Field.

Fifty Negroes applied for service in the ground crews of the 99th Pursuit Squadron at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill. A group of 40 will be selected.

Marines Camping At Trinidad Base

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 25 (AP)—A detatchment of 100 United States Marines under Maj. David Stafford arrived at the American defense base here March 23.

The detatchment was described by British sources as a "token force symbolizing the co-operation between the United States and Great Britain in the establishment of Caribbean bases."

Pending completion of barracks on land leased to the United States by Trinidad for use during the construction of bases, the Marines took up quarters in tents.

Clearing of sites is nearly completed for a seaplane base on the northwest side of the Island and for an army base in central Trinidad.

China Seeks Funds For Burma Railway

CHUNGKING, China, March 25 (AP)—The official Chinese Central News announced March 23 that Tu Chen-yuan, head of the Engineering Bureau, will leave soon for the United States to negotiate with manufacturers and Washington authorities for purchase of supplies and materials to build a new railway connecting Burma with China's southwestern Province of Yunnan.

The projected railway would afford a more efficient system of transportation than the present Burma highway by which China is now importing most of its war supplies.

The Chinese press reported March 22 that B. S. Fong of San Francisco, Calif., would attempt to raise $10,000,000 in America to build the railway.

SUNNY . . . GLORIOUS

EASTER VACATIONS

Minimum Fares from New York

Holiday cruise-fun on big, luxurious American liners with springtime visits to gay Southern resorts. All cruises include meals, entertainment and accommodations on ship.

CHARLESTON . . . . 4 DAYS $38
Sail April 10, 6 P.M. Inquire about stopover including hotel. Other sailings every Tuesday and Thursday.

MIAMI . . . . . 13 DAYS $77
Sail April 12, 12 noon. Includes 7 days at European plan hotel in Miami Beach. Same cruise with meals at hotel $81.75. Also 6-day cruise $68.

ST. AUGUSTINE . . 8 DAYS $69.20
Sail April 10, 6 P.M. Three days at hotel and all meals in St. Augustine. Sailing April 12 . . . 6 days $65.20, or 9 days $75.70. Sailing April 15 . . . 8 days $80.20.

JACKSONVILLE . 6 DAY CRUISE $45
Sail April 10, 6 P.M. and April 15, noon.

Charleston, Jacksonville, Miami, 8 DAYS $65
Sail April 10, 6 P.M. 2 days Miami Beach hotel, European plan. With meals at hotel $80.

Send for folder describing these and other thrilling Spring and Easter Cruises.

Apply your TRAVEL AGENT *or*

CLYDE-MALLORY LINES

30 Franklin St., Boston; Pier 34, N. R., New York

New York's FAMOUS THEATRES

26 "ROUND THE CORNER"

2,000 ROOMS WITH BATH AND RADIO — FROM $2.50

New York's HOTEL TAFT

ALFRED LEWIS, MGR.

7TH AVE. AT 50TH ST.

TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY

BING & BING, INC., MANAGEMENT

For Luncheons, Teas and Suppers

THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The Glory That Is Greece

International

Greek Independence Celebrated

Alexandria Vallianos is shown leading 10,000 Greek-Americans as they paraded in New York City on March 23 to celebrate the 120th anniversary of Greek independence. The child is wearing the traditional kilted costume of the Evzones, Greece's mountain fighters, who distinguished themselves in their Nation's successful campaign against the Italians.

Republicans Begin Campaign For Congressional Elections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—The Republican National Committee is beginning an energetic nation-wide organization campaign to prepare for the Congressional elections next year and to be ready for the Presidential contest in 1944.

Members of the Committee returned to their home states today confident that neither the defeat of last year nor the war-emergency of 1941 is going to plow under the Republican Party.

Meeting for the first time since the unsuccessful national campaign, the Republican leaders devoted a lot of off-the-record talk to why they lost and authorized Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, Chairman, to appoint any number of special committees to study such problems as "the big city vote, the farm and rural vote, the Nego vote, women's activities and other organizational problems."

It all adds up to votes or lack of them, and former Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware, Chairman of the Senatorial Republican Campaign Committee, believes that they won't be lacking next time.

Mr. Townsend predicted the election of at least 10 more Republican Senators next year and a majority in 1944. He recommended the immediate raising of campaign funds for the "big job" ahead and assured his colleagues that when the "break-up comes" the people are going to "look for a place to go and they will come to the Republican Party."

Representative J. William Ditter of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, foresaw his party controlling the House in 1944 and he urged the committeemen to assist by trying to insure the nomination of "the best candidates you can, representatives of the highest caliber and of honest opinions."

Mr. Martin, continuing as National Chairman under pressure, indicated that probably he would appoint an executive assistant from the Middle West. Arch N. Bobbitt, Indiana State Chairman; Kenneth Wherry, Nebraska State Chairman; and former Representative Frank O. Horton of Wyoming are considered the most likely candidates.

British Women to Aid Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Twelve British women ambulance drivers are bound for Greece to place their services as drivers at the disposal of the Greek Government. They will take with them six new ambulances, equipped and camouflaged.

These young women—members of the Mechanical Transport Corps—have been picked for their general fitness to stand up to driving conditions on primitive roads through mountain passes in Greece and Southern Albania.

At the head of the expedition is Miss Alison Tennant, experienced young driver, who has personally selected each member of her unit. It includes English, Scottish, Irish, one Australian, and one Anglo-Greek. Several members of the team are linguists.

The unit is taking with it a gift of money subscribed for its use by Anglo-Greeks in London. The women found they could not afford everything that was necessary—camouflage paint for cars, tool sets, spare parts, and the like. The Anglo-Hellenic League and the Greek Shipping Co-operation Committee came to their aid, however, and in less than three weeks more than £400 was collected and handed over to them.

The women's uniform consists of khaki tunic, skirt and cap, and brown leather belt. On the left sleeve of the tunic is embroidered a badge bearing the Greek flag and the Union Jack. Each woman has provided herself with a suitcase, a rucksack, a kit-bag, and a roll of bedding—no more. The Greek Government has promised to provide rations and billets.

Miami Beach Anniversary Finds City Notable Melting Pot of the Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 25—A curious mingling of nature's bountifulness and men's genius is responsible for the speedy rise of Miami Beach, "glamour city of the Nation and playground of the world," which celebrated its twenty-sixth birthday March 23.

From a mangrove swamp, bordered on one side by the Atlantic Ocean and on the other by Biscayne Bay, men have made a substantial stretch of land and built upon it a City which in these few years has amazed the world with its fantastic growth. A City in which during the last two years alone, 89 hotels have been erected, while other types of building kept pace.

Meanwhile nature exerted her beneficent power and turned the sandy stretch into green lawns, and the warm sunshine worked 12 months in each year to hasten the growth of tropical trees and flowering shrubs, at the same time luring more and more persons to come and play on the beaches and golf courses until over a million visitors now come each winter to escape colder climes.

Planted Avacado Grove

Back in the 1880's land along the Florida coast from Jupiter Inlet to Cape Florida sold for from 75 cents to $1.25 an acre. In those early days it was believed that all that coast was good for was to grow coconuts, and thousands were planted by a few daring northerners.

John Collins from New Jersey was one of those early explorers. He soon found that his acres were capable of growing many things besides coconuts and he planted one of the world's largest avacado groves. Later he turned the tract into residential porperty. But there was no way of reaching Miami Beach except by small boats that ran across the bay from Miami.

So to make his property more accessible, Collins built a wooden bridge across the bay, three miles long. It was completed in May, 1913. After that Collins needed financial assistance and succeeded in interesting Carl G. Fisher of Indianapolis, Ind., in the development of Miami Beach.

Winter Playground Built

Fisher immediately visioned Miami Beach as a great winter playground and plunged into its development. With Collins, Fisher dug canals, drained and filled in land, built bridges and laid out a highly restricted community with plans for the housing of the wealthy northerners he visioned as coming here to build winter homes.

A few hotels were built by Fisher and during his lifetime a number of villas arose by the seaside. The old wooden bridge was done away with and three wide causeways now connect the beach with the mainland. Even Fisher's vision could hardly have comprehended the tremendous growth of Miami Beach which in 1940 finished a building program totaling $15,960,535, and a list of the city's residents sounds like a "Who's Who" in America. For this City is now the rendezvous, not only of the country's big businessmen, but of about all the leading lights in every profession. It's the home of the rich and the poor, the high and the lowly, a new melting pot of the Nation.

The Old Hep, Hep, Hep Still Rules in Army

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 25

The Army, despite the era of mechanization, still expects to do a lot of strenuous walking. In fact, it is announced that effective July 1 each man will be issued three pairs of shoes, instead of two, as in the past.

Way Is Sought to Push U. S. Aid to Greece

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25 — Strenuous efforts are being made here to find ways to increase America's hitherto meager shipments of war materials to Greece in conformity with President Roosevelt's promise that Greece, as well as Britain and China, will get American planes, ships, food, tanks, guns, ammunition and supplies of all kinds.

American, British and Greek officials are canvassing the situation in an effort to find means to bolster the increasingly important Balkan front with a real flow of matériel from the United States.

At the present time, two main questions are under consideration. The first concerns the amount of American equipment which Britain feels able to divert from the home front and from the Empire to Greece, while the second concerns the very real difficulty of shipping the matériel to Greece once it has been produced. Whereas the production problem is believed to be solvable with time, the shipping question is held to be much more difficult.

Where Difficulty Comes

The shipping difficulty stems from the fact that the Mediterranean is closed to American shipping as part of the war zone, while German and Italian planes and submarines make it dangerous for the passage of British freighters. Anglo-Greek shipping is now generally forced to follow the much longer route around the Cape of Good Hope.

Although the Greeks have placed some of their ships on the run to America, the voyage around the Cape is a two-months' trip for the average freighter. There is also the possibility that German surface raiders and submarines would operate more extensively on this route were much materiel to start moving over it to Greece.

There have been reports that the United States would permit its ships to enter the Red Sea once the British have completed their conquest of Italian East Africa. This would enable American vessels to carry the freight a considerable way beyond the present proscribed limits, but would not solve the problem of the lengthy voyage.

One Suggested Route

One suggestion that has received study here calls for American boats to carry the goods across the Pacific and Indian Oceans to the Port of Basra, Iraq, on the Persian Gulf.

From this port a railroad runs to Turkey. There are, however, two difficulties connected with this route. One is that for a short way the line runs through Vichy-dominated Syria, and the other is that part of the route is narrow gauge and part standard gauge, thereby necessitating a transfer at railheads.

Britain is believed ready to authorize transferal to Greece of important orders being filled for the British Empire in the United States, if a means can be found of getting them there. It is pointed out that since Britain is increasingly strong at home, it can afford to divert substantial supplies to other fronts.

Thus during January the United Kingdom took but 102 of the 424 planes shipped from the United States to the British Empire. A similar diversion of British-ordered aircraft to Greece is held possible.

Also Neds Wheat

In addition to arms, Greece is said to face a major need for certain agricultural products, principally wheat. Since the country is able to produce but 60 per cent of its wheat requirements in a good year, it will probably not be able to do so well during the coming season due to the mobilization of its manpower.

Despite these difficulties, Greek officials here maintain strong optimism regarding future American aid to their country. They point out that certain supplies, mainly for civilian needs, have already reached Greece from this country and that the President has specifically included Greece among the nations to derive full benefit from the lend-lease program.

Meanwhile, Cimon P. Diamontopoulos, Greek Minister to the United States, has expressed complete satisfaction with the progress of the Greek War Relief Fund drive, which is now entering the $4,000,000 bracket. Mr. Spyro Skouras heads this drive.

$7,000,000,000 Aid-Britain Bill Ready for President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Speaker Sam Rayburn signed the $7,000,000,000 bill for British aid shortly after the House met today, and the largest appropriation in peacetime history needed only President Roosevelt's signature to become law.

The bill will be flown to the President and will reach him in less than a fortnight after introduction in Congress, with a record behind it of a 336-to-55 victory in the House and yesterday's 67-to-9 victory in the Senate.

Still unsettled was the question of whether the House will agree with the Senate in permitting the Navy to import canned Argentine beef at a saving of one third in price and to the betterment of Latin-American relations.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who has learned Spanish in order to preach more effectively the good-neighbor policy, said that "every question that comes up in Congress having to do in any way with the principle of hemispheric solidarity should be settled in such a manner that it would best insure our national defense."

Tie Is Broken

By a political maneuver, the Administration broke a tie which, if left unchallenged, would have banned the beef. The House has yet to act on the matter.

The Senate Agricultural Committee unanimously approved a bill designed to raise farm parity prices on tobacco, cotton, rice, and wheat to 100 per cent and the financial return to their producers from $800,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 annually, over current levels. The bill, sponsored by Senator John H. Bankhead, also would raise parity payments on corn to 85 per cent.

Senator Bankhead said the "primary purpose of the bill is to put a floor under farm prices and establish a permanent plan to bring farm income in line with that of the rest of the country."

High Price Assurance

Under Senator Bankhead's plan, which will be brought up for consideration in the Senate next week, producers of the five basic crops presumably would be assured of reasonably high prices if they cooperate with the Administration's farm program. In computing the payment, however, the amount of soil conservation loans outstanding would be deducted from the benefits.

In the case of rice and tobacco, Senator Bankhead pointed out, the effect of the proposal would not be of material importance, because the two commodities already are close to parity levels.

Why Married Women Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Why do married women work?

Most of them work because their husbands' earnings are low or irregular or because they have to help support their children and relatives, concludes the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor after studies of the personal histories of about 6,000 women in Cleveland, Ohio, and several Utah cities.

The Bureau found that three-fifths of the working women its representatives interviewed came from broken homes—families without fathers, with disabled fathers or husbands, homes furnishing refuge to relatives, homes without either parent, or homes without duties for a mother or homemaker.

"Due to the fact that such women are pressed by responsibilities and economic need, they cannot pick and choose among the various occupations and professions," says the Bureau. "They must take whatever they can get."

Movements to deny employment to married women in teaching, nursing, or clerical positions, the Bureau points out, would close to them the positions paying the highest wages to women.

Regardless of whether working women are single, married, divorced, or separated, their wages, the Bureau found, are not just casual or supplemental sources of family support. They are usually supporting pillars in their homes. Over half of the families studied had combined monthly incomes of less than $150.

Daughters were found to be more dutiful than sons in turning over earnings to their families, even when they earn less. Earnings of the daughters covered in the survey averaged $75 a month, their contributions $40. Sons' earnings averaged $86, their contributions $37.

Wives and mothers who work generally carry heavy responsibility for household duties as well. In only a small proportion of the households covered was there an adult who lifted the burden of homemaking from the wife or mother earner. Paid full-time household employees were found to be a rarity.

Guns Roar, President Fishes

ABOARD U. S. S. BENSON, March 25 (AP)—The yacht Potomac with President Roosevelt aboard continued its southern cruise today despite having been "sunk" with imaginary torpedoes from this destroyer-escort.

Gunnery crews had a field day yesterday, launching make-believe projectiles at the presidential vessel and downing several target balloons with anti-aircraft machine gun fire.

While all this was going on, the President fished.

Tanned by a pleasantly warm sun, he reeled in the record catch for the day and merely grinned when told the Potomac was figuratively on the bottom of the sea.

Knox Urges Silence About British Ships

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said yesterday that "in my opinion" the movements of British vessels coming to the United States for repair or reconditioning "should not be reported, photographed or broadcast."

He issued the following statement:

Press, radio, and photographic agencies have requested the Navy's views as to reporting the movements of British vessels which may arrive in this country for repair, outfit, or recondition, in accordance with provisions of the Lease-Lend Act.

In my opinion, the movements should not be reported, photographed, or broadcast. Such information would be of inestimable military value to enemies of a country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.

U. S. Has Minted 2 Billion Nickels

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 25

Minting of nickels has passed the 2,000,000,000 mark.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, made this announcement in connection with the celebration by numismatists of the 75th anniversary of the five cent piece. The present Jefferson nickel, of which 453,314,458 have been struck off already, is the fourth nickel.

When Congress authorized the coin in 1866, the first nickel bore a shield design. Then came the Liberty nickel, and then the Buffalo nickel. The Jefferson nickel started started coming out of the mints Oct. 1, 1938.

Government Begins Final Bridges Case Preparations

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25 (AP)—Prosecution attorneys have begun final preparation of their case against Harry Bridges, while defense counsel has protested the Government was denying American rights in refusing to reveal the basis for its deportation warrant against the West Coast labor leader.

Hollywood Bridges Plea

HOLLYWOOD, March 25 (AP)—A petition signed by 22 Hollywood movie directors, writers and musicians, asking that deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, West Coast Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, be dismissed, has been sent to Attorney General Jackson.

Athlones on Long Tour

OTTAWA, March 25 (AP)—Canada's Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, and Princess Alice were en route to Edmonton yesterday on the first stage of a visit to the Western Provinces and the Pacific coast.

Washington Sideglances

The Greeks have a word for it—Feller Keller heads for cellar—Mrs. Wallace probably was surprised too—Mrs. Roosevelt didn't say a thing, much—Gates protect White House from State Department.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Add Washington taxi tales: A man who instructed a swarthy taxi driver to take him to the "Greek Legation" was amazed when the driver replied in a flood of Greek. The man explained apologetically that he was not a Greek but merely a reporter in search of a story.

They reached the Legation door. The reporter started to pay, but the driver held up his hand. "You write about Greece," said he, "I can't take any money."

Minister Cimon P. Diamantopoulos was impressed. It was the third such instance reported to him.

This feller Keller: Congress has its first squatter.

He's Representative Kent. E. Keller (D) of Illinois, who was defeated for re-election last November after eight years in the House, but has insisted on staying on the job without portfolio. His old friend Representative Adolph J. Sabath, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, has been letting him stay in an unoccupied room on the fifth floor of the old House Office Building. As a former member, he is entitled to sit on the floor of the House but cannot speak or vote.

Last week, the House had the strange case of Mr. Keller up for consideration. They came to no conclusion.

Observed Representative Luther Patrick (D) of Alabama, "This seems to be a movement to take the feller, Mr. Keller, and remove him to the cellar."

Fashion laurels: The Fashion Academy may have known what it was doing when it picked Mrs. Henry A. Wallace as the "best-dressed woman in public life," but it must be admitted that the selection was a surprise to the Nation's capital.

Mrs. Wallace is always extremely neat in appearance, but clothes are not one of her main interests. Her tastes are conservative and her wardrobe not at all expensive. Usually, she confines her color range to black or dark green.

The consensus here is that there are scores of women of prominence that might have had the honor bestowed on the wife of the Vice-President.

Just a hint: Mrs. Roosevelt was asked the other day whether she was responsible for the decision to build a large temporary hotel to take care of single women working for the Government in Washington.

"I didn't have anything to do with it," demurred the President's wife.

"I just told the Housing Co-ordinator that if we don't have the proper space for these women, we might have bad results."

Closed to progress?: Iron gates guarding West Executive Avenue that runs between the White House and State Department were removed a few years ago as a traffic hazard.

This week new ones were installed as a protective measure.

America: Slave or Free?

19 German Labor Has Security But Paid Price of Freedom

Which is the stronger desire of humanity, security or liberty—?

Adolf Hitler believes people put security first. That is one of the underlying tenets of Hitlerism. A good many Nazis, wo do not go quite so far, say:

"Liberty is all right. It is fine for a rich nation that can afford it. But it is a luxury. It's too expensive for Germans. Our leader is giving us security."

This brings up questions of labor, industry, and economics. It raises the tangible accomplishments of the dictators.

Many of these accomplishments are praiseworthy. Some are two-sided, having disadvantages.

Others cannot be judged separately from the moral or spiritual issues that they involve.

A good place to start is with labor. Of all the dictatorships Germany is the most advanced economically, and the greatest challenge to the United States. Has labor gained under Herr Hitler; where does it stand now; and how can it be compared with the United States?

These questions can be answered only in part. Let us contrast the experience of a German working couple with an American family.

This is the story of Hans and Lotte Schmidt and Jim and Betty Maxon—

Slave Way

Hans and Lotte Schmidt are workers in Nazi Germany.

Let us begin with Hans. Lotte will enter his story later. When President Hindenburg made Adolf Hitler Chancellor in January, 1933, Hans had no job. Herr Hitler promised jobs for the men, husbands and happy homes for women. Hans favored Herr Hitler: "Give the little fellow a chance," he said.

Today Hans has a job. But it has not turned out the way he thought it would. It isn't the job he wanted. And he no longer is able to decide things for himself: things like what work to do, what employer to pick, what wages to take, not even where to live.

Hans feels himself as a sort of cell, combining with other cells of the same racial stock to form a physical organic body which makes the Reich. He is proud of being a worker-ant in the Reich anthill.

Hans Went to Work

When Herr Hitler came to power, Hans went to work. Herr Hitler undertook a big public works program, he reorganized industry on a planned basis, he encouraged young men to enter the army. He set up a compulsory labor service, drafting for six months every man between 18 and 25 to live under military discipline and semi-military conditions, getting shelter and food but no pay beyond pocket money. By 1934, Herr Hitler had brought the unemployed down to 2,600,000.

Hans served his six months in the labor troop. The normal discipline of the German worker was intensified. It seemed more and more natural to look to the state for protection. As business began to hum under the state stimulus he got a job in a factory. And then Hans married.

That is where Lotte came in. She was a nice girl with thick hair the color of drawn honey, and dimples. She had come from Hans' own farm village in Bavaria. She had been doing clerical work in the post office. Herr Hitler had promised German women husbands and happy homes. So far as Lotte was concerned, Herr Hitler fulfilled both promises.

But at the same time, Lotte lost her job. Under the decree of June 1, 1933, marriage loans were made available to young couples without interest and with convenient terms of amortization. But there was a catch to it: the bride promised to give up her job and to refuse other employment henceforth.

As decree followed decree and Germany turned from a Nation into an anthill, Hans became possessed of a "Work Book" under the 1935 law, like every other worker and salaried employee in the Reich. The book told everything about Hans that an employer needed to know. It was kept by his employer (who kept it up to date). It was a complete vocational record of his whole life. The great Government employment office filed Hans' record under a cross index. The German Work Book system marked the end for Hans, and for the Nation, of the free labor market: it substituted complete state control over the movement of labor.

Hans Sent to Country

Hans had found a well-paying job before this in a factory. But the Reich's insatiable famine for workers found him out. There was a shortage of farm help. The Work Book of Hans showed he had grown up on a farm. Against Hans' own desire and to his financial loss he was taken from his city job and put down at hard physical work on a farm in another part of Germany. Lotte went with him.

By this time the scarcity of workers was so great in the mobilizing Reich that the original Hitler intention of keeping women in the home was abandoned. Not only was Lotte suddenly conscripted into a munitions factory job but all other German women rich and poor alike found that they must serve a "duty year" as farm or household help, before entering any trade whatsoever.

So Hans and Lotte have what they call "security." Between 1932 and 1939, according to Calvin Hoover, consultant of the Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, the number of employed German workers increased by 60 per cent. In the same years production of consumption goods increased by more than one third.

Hans and Lotte have jobs. And they have each other. They are hard-working, disciplined, intelligent Germans. They are assets of the State, and as such protected.

For the moment they are inspired by the war effort. They hear only Nazi propanda. Herr Hitler has given them something to do, something to hate, and something to dream.

Free Way

Let us go with Jim and Betty Maxon into an American trade union meeting.

It is strange how little is known about the inside of trade union meetings. Newspapers which send reporters abroad neglect things like this at home, and there is an air of suspicion, frequently, against trade unions—born perhaps of this very ignorance. Yet when you take some 9,000,000 or more union men and their families you get a very substantial section of America.

Perhaps they are selfish, and maybe they are class-conscious, but they are Americans, too, just as are the farmers who organize to look after their own interests, and the trustees and directors who watch the interests of their stockholders.

This meeting of Jim Maxon's is composed of office workers. As we look around to see if we shall catch something subversive in the smoke-filled room, they do not look like dangerous types. They look like everyday, commonplace people, wearing ordinary clothes, driving cars that are probably too expensive for them, and, in general, normal Americans.

Like a Town Meeting

This particular gathering has some of the earmarks of the New England town meeting. Everybody knows everyone else. Betty nods to half a dozen, and Jim tries to introduce us to all the men. Everyone forgets that, however, when the meeting starts. Everyone wants to talk, mostly at the same time. Many are obviously not accustomed to talking publicly and they feel the dangerous exhilaration of their own voices. Members know just enough parliamentary law to tangle themselves up. The main question is about condemning something. The Big Condemners are not satisfied with the attitude of the Little Condemners.

How Charles Dickens would have loved this. What sketches it would have given Boz. The big, fat man rubbing his moist hands on his coat between gestures; the calm woman whose intelligent discussion is cut through like a scythe by a point of order; the gaunt man, who looks like our idea of a radical; the harassed presiding officer; the stamping back-benchers; the idealistic, inarticulate boy!

Adolf Hitler wouldn't permit Hans and Lotte Schmidt to do this. How much more efficient he would be about it all! Some states hardly will give the unions a foothold. Many American manufacturers oppose unions. As for Herr Hitler, he sees the absurdity of these workers, these Little Men, trying to decide matters for themselves. There is danger for him in it, also. These are big subjects they are talking about. These people, in their own awkward way, are educating themselves, rousing their curiosity, making themselves better citizens for a democracy. Herr Hitler certainly would not have approved New England town meetings.

All Very American

The meeting breaks up after midnight. The Big Condemners have defeated the Little Condemners. But they are cheerful for all that as they offer to give each other "lifts home." It all seems very American.

Jim and Betty struck hard times in the depression. They lost their jobs. Then, in 1933, they lost their home. Betty sent the children to her folks' farm in Indiana for a couple of years. At least they could get food there. Now things are picking up. But they had a great scare. They look to their union as protector and guardian. When little people are weak they band together.

But what Betty can't understand, and Jim never has been able to explain to her is why there should be so many people unemployed in America, anyway.

"America is the richest country in the world isn't it?" she asks.

"Yes," says Jim.

"And there are millions of people like you and me who want work?"

"Yes," says Jim.

"And there are things people want, like—like homes," says Betty with a choke in her voice. Their home was a white, clapboard affair. It had one 10-cent-store ivy vine starting nicely on the chimney and the prettiest sink Betty ever saw.

"Yes," says Jim.

"And lots of idle money in the banks, too?"

"Yes," says Jim.

"Well, why can't those things be brought together, then?"

"I don't know," says Jim.

And they look at each other. The question is the same in both their minds. Can't a nation have security and freedom—both?

That is the story of the Schmidts and the Maxons. It over-simplifies many things. It leaves a lot of things out. But it raises one point that is a challenge for democracies.

Persons who believe in, and love democracy, believe it can do everything Adolf Hitler has done, and do it better. But it would be silly to deny that it has not fulfilled its dream. And now a terrible new rival has arisen. It laughs at the dream of the democracy. It says it can't be fulfilled; it is too wasteful, too inefficient. "You can't trust the workers—they are dangerous," it says.

Instead of trusting the workers and the people, it creates its own anthill state. There can be no doubt that in Germany (less so in Italy and Japan and Russia) the anthill state is fearfully efficient. Now warring democracies are doing some of the things Germany did. Britain virtually has conscripted workers. But the workers know they can get their freedom back, after the war.

The thing to remember about Hans and Lotte Schmidt is that the German system is not a war measure. It is permanent.

Let us sum up with this quotation: "The regimentation of German labor rests on a fundamental philosophy," says Dr. Ludwig Hamburger, "a philosophy in which war itself is a mere incident. That philosophy proclaims that it is bad for man to be his own master; that his masters are God-appointed, superior people; that compulsion, not liberty, is the integrating force of society, nationally as well as internationally; that freedom is an evil."

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

British Children Are Invited To White House Easter Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—The British are about to take over the White House again, but this time by invitation.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced yesterday that she will entertain approximately 160 British child refugees at an Easter Monday party. All young Britishers between the ages of six and 16, living with American families in and near Washington, will be invited.

In addition to participating in the Easter Monday egg-rolling on the White House grounds, Mrs. Roosevelt has customarily invited a special group of her young friends into the Executive Mansion for an afternoon party. This year she has enlarged the guest list to include the visiting British children. A list of all British refugee children is on file with the U. S. Children's Bureau here.

The President's wife said she would provide movies for young folks, as well as ice cream and cake.

At her press conference Mrs. Roosevelt heard a report on the welfare of young Britishers back home from Miss Martha Elliott, U. S. Children's Bureau representative on the Home Defense Commission.

Food supplies for British children are still adequate, Miss Elliott reported, but she found need for building up food reserves. She predicted that Britain would come out of the war with better developed social agencies and more democratic institutions.

British children, Miss Elliott said, are standing the bombing well, with only a few affected by "minor emotional upsets."

AGWI Merchant Ship Launching March 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif. — The Agwiprince, one of the first three merchant ships to be built in Southern California since 1922, will slide down the ways at the shipyards of the Consolidated Steel Corporation, Limited, at Long Beach, on March 27, it was announced by Edgar S. Bloom, President of the Atlantic Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines. The new C-1 freight ship will eventually be delivered to the Cuba Mail Line, in New York, for service between New York and Mexican ports on the East Coast.

The new vessel will be christened by Mrs. Edward B. Simmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Huntington R. Hardwick, of Brookline, Mass., and granddaughter of Galen L. Stone, principal founder of the AGWI Lines.

The Agwiprince is a sister ship of the Cape Mendocino, first of the new C-1 freighters launched in Long Beach last November 14. The C-1 type ships are 416 feet in length, have a beam of 60 feet and a draft of 27 feet, 6 inches. They are of 6,750 gross tons each and are powered by 4,000-horsepower steam turbines which will give them an expected 14 knots sea speed. They are being built at a cost of approximately $1,950,000.

Britain on Way to a Planned Democracy

Continued from Page 1

take such study. Whether he has the necessary breadth and grandeur of conception which will be required to bring it to a fully successful conclusion remains to be seen.

Program of Reconstruction

Within the framework of Mr. Greenwood's mission, Lord Reith has a "special responsibility for seeing that all practical steps, all practical preparations, are made now for the physical reconstruction of town and country."

Lord Reith, who, as Sir John Reith, earned for himself a reputation as an excellent organizer at the British Broadcasting Corporation, is generally felt to be a good choice for this.

The opportunity he has is certainly unique. Probably not since the great fire of London has there been such a scope for radical reconstruction as now offered by the bombed areas in Britain.

It is too soon, of course, to plan in detail while bombing continues. But Lord Reith has already started an examination of the problems involved in three "best areas," the heavily damaged cities of Birmingham, Bristol, and Coventry.

Chance for Town Planning

At least as great possibilities are offered in two contrasting fields in London: the wrecked East End tenement districts, and the big section of the City destroyed by the fire blitz last December. Both municipal and national authorities have made it clear that this opportunity to carry out town planning on a vast scale will not be neglected.

But planning is by no means limited to reconstruction of areas damaged by German bombs—gigantic as this task is. It includes much more—just how much depends on Cabinet decisions which though they may have been taken have not been disclosed and are not likely to be until after the war. There is a great deal already decided, however.

It is officially established, for instance, that some central planning authority will be required to conceive, co-ordinate, and execute the planning policy on a national scale.

Furthermore, it is already settled that this authority will draw up and proceed to carry out "a positive policy for such matters as agriculture, industrial development, and transport."

Enough has been said by various Government spokesmen in recent months to make it evident that this means that the whole vast question of industry and transport—including shipping—is to be re-examined.

It means that the economic planning of the Nation's agricultural and industrial production and distribution is under way now, or soon will be. It means—if it means anything at all—that the valuable wartime lessons of how to make the most of the Nation's resources through the help of State control and co-operation, will not simply be discarded when peace comes, but will be adapted to peacetime needs.

Does the Government's start on planning really mean a great deal? Or is it merely a brave gesture? Extensive inquiries leave me convinced that it is the real thing. For one thing this new planning policy wasn't suddenly and casually adopted at the top. It pushed its way up to the Cabinet from beneath.

The British people who are suffering and sacrificing their all in this war didn't lose much time in making it clear to their political leaders that they expect the country to be run with at least as much foresight, co-ordination, and plan as their own homes and businesses.

Housing Solution Vital

At the same time it was becoming more and more evident to the Government that postwar problems will be overwhelming if they were not approached in advance with vision and statesmanship. To take a single instance, the housing question after the war will be enormous. So will the problem of providing work for the millions of men and women who are now injected into war industries.

Unless the transition period from the wartime back to a peacetime basis is carefully planned it could easily be catastrophic. Those considerations carry full weight with the present Government which includes all principal Parties.

There is another important factor, or rather combination of factors. For several years political and economic planning has been urgently advocated — and unofficially practiced—by certain groups in England. PEP—Political and Economic Planning—is a group of political economists who have published periodical surveys on many problems of national interest. Chatham House has done the same for international questions.

Return for Great Sacrifices

It took the war, however, to rouse public feelings against muddle and improvisation to such a pitch that logical methods of planning on a national scale imposed themselves inevitably on the Government.

To build or rebuild a better Britain is to a great extent the inspiration behind the British people's sacrifices in this war. In their own peculiar quiet way the men and women of Britain have made this clear. They do not intend this time to win the war only to lose the peace. And they are insisting that something be done about it now, while the iron is hot in the flame of war.

This doesn't mean that there will not be resistance to the new Government policy of planning. There is sure to be. Vested interests will fight it. Inertia and exhaustion after the war will probably be even more formidable foes to effective planning. No doubt there will have to be some unsatisfactory compromises.

But the forces in favor of a planned democracy as an infinitely preferable alternative to totalitarian or proletarian state are also powerful. Furthermore, the work has already begun, and the Government is constantly being spurred on by a critical Parliament and watchful press.

It is realized here, of course, that the problem is to a great extent international. To build a better Britain without establishing a better world order is admittedly futile, since lasting peace is the first requisite and only possible foundation of national reconstruction.

But at the same time the feeling here is that a better world order, like charity, begins at home, and accordingly Britain is beginning to put its own house in better order by its new national policy of planning.

With the passage of the Lend-Lease bill, a vital step, as far reaching as any in history, has been taken by Anglo-American relations. The implications are discussed by Mr. Browne in tomorrow's article.

Aid of Citizens Enlisted To Check on Defense Costs

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri last night invited any citizen to report to the Senate Committe investigating defense contracts any "information of irregularities, based on facts, where the Government's interests have been violated."

Senator Truman, Chairman of the Committee, outlined the proposed scope of the investigation in a radio address.

"When people create delays for profit, when they sell poor products for defense use, when they cheat on price and quality," Senator Truman declared, "they aren't any different from a draft dodger and the pubic-at-large feels just the same way about it."

Senator Truman said public hearings would be started by the Committee on April 7.

"Rumors are rife," he asserted, "questioning the manner in which contracts and the immense purchases have been handled under these (defense) appropriations.

"It has been charged that the contracts have been let to friends and associates of the men in charge of the national defense program; that plants have been located on the basis of personal interests, friendship and favoritism; that land purchases have been made at outrageous prices and that camps have been located in swamps; that in the name of speed many of the safeguards usually observed in Government transactions have been thrown aside and overlooked, although these safeguards would in no way have slowed up the program.

"It has been charged that certain lobbyists have the inside track on purchases, contracts and plant locations. Rumors of enormous fees paid to these gentlemen persist around the hotel lobbies of Washington. Purchases have been concentrated among a few manufacturers of supplies and in some instances more money has been paid per unit on large contracts than on small ones.

"It has been charged by Members of Congress that the manner proposed for Government financing of certain plants would result in the Government making a gift to the contractor or manufacturer."

Babson Sees Peace in 1942

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The fall of 1942 will see the end of the World War with a negotiated peace, according to Roger W. Babson, internationally famous statistician whose long range forecasts in the past have been almost uncanny in their accuracy.

During a visit to Miami, Mr. Babson, whose winter home is in Babson Park, Fla., said that after the negotiated peace he believes there will immediately be a boom of the magnitude of the 1929 boom, lasting until about 1950.

"By the fall of 1942, when England with American help, holds enough proxies in her pocket to sit at the head of the conference table, there will be a compromise peace for which all factions will be ready. Germany will get something. England will have her empire. The United States will concentrate in the Western Hemisphere. Peace will be restored to Asia and Africa. Italy, already the weak link, will grow weaker.

"I was in Europe at the start of the war and I predicted that 18 months from the outbreak of hostilities America would be shaping a policy of all-out aid to Britain. That happened. I now believe that in another 18 months this aid will be so tremendous England will be trading blow for blow with Germany. That's when the war will stop. Neither side will be stupid enough to go on and on until there is complete devastation and Russia steps in."

Mr. Babson believes that American convoys for American materials going to England are not far in the distance.

MARSHMALLOW fluff
ENDORSED BY GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
Good Housekeeping Bureau

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS
DRESS UP YOUR DINNER TONIGHT WITH A RICH, ELEGANT DRAKE'S POUND CAKE

DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

FAMOUS ALL-BRAN MUFFINS. EASY TO MAKE. DELICIOUS!

They really are the most delicious muffins that ever melted a pat of butter! Made with crisp, toasted shreds of KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN, they have a texture and flavor that have made them famous all over America.

KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening	¾ cup milk
¼ cup sugar	1 cup flour
1 egg	½ teaspoon salt
1 cup All-Bran	2½ teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Bran and milk; let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) about 30 minutes. Yield: 6 large muffins, 3 inches in diameter, or 12 small muffins, 2¼ inches in diameter.

SHOES AND SHIPS

Stocks of Brooks English Shoes depend, quite naturally, on ships. Ships these days depend upon a lot of things. All of which makes it difficult for everybody concerned. Nevertheless more and more men are buying Brooks English Shoes...even waiting when they have to till their ship comes in. $14 to $23.

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
MADISON AVENUE COR. 44TH STREET
BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET
NEW YORK
NEWBURY CORNER BERKELEY STREET
BOSTON

A hot, delicious mealtime drink
Postum
CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN

GOTHAM
Carpets and Rugs
● *For floors to be proud of* . . . Gotham offers you a selection from all of the finest manufacturers in America.
● *For harmonious beauty* . . . Gotham offers you hundreds of styles in thousands of lovely shades.
● *For your most particular requirements* . . . Gotham offers you a Special Dye Service with prompt deliveries.
CONSULT YOUR DECORATOR OR DEALER
GOTHAM CARPET CO. Inc.
515 Madison Avenue NEW YORK

COUNTRY ENVIRONMENT IN THE CITY
RIVERDALE HOUSE
474 West 238th Street
2 Blocks East of Henry Hudson Pkwy.
Newly Constructed Elevator Bldg.
3½ Rooms from $65
Jr. 4 Rooms, 4½ Rooms from $75 1 and 2 baths
Garage on Premises
Excellent shops nearby. Fast transportation facilities. Free bus to subways, New York Central, and schools
Splendid post-season values
Representative on Premises

"Look how we oomphed your last glass of milk!"

WE FOUND a way to take the "skimmy looking" milk at the bottom of the bottle... and make it the creamiest-tasting milk that ever came gurgling out of a bottle!
We did it by exploding the cream—by making little cream drops out of big cream drops—spreading the cream through *every drop of milk!*
It's our new Golden Crest Vitamin D Homogenized Milk... 400 units of Vitamin D in every quart. Better for you.
Door-delivered!
Borden's
HOMOGENIZED VITAMIN D
IF IT'S BORDEN'S, IT'S GOT TO BE GOOD!
Copyright 1941—The Borden Company

Moslems Gain Voice in Vichy Rule

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Marshal Phillipe Pétain's decision to appoint four Moslem members of the Council of State and the concessions which the Vichy Government is apparently prepared to make to the Syrian nationalists in the questions of food rationing and local autonomy are in line with the general French policy of endeavoring to preserve the colonial empire as intact as possible.

Up to the present time this policy has been more successful than might have been anticipated in the dark days of last June, when the dissolution of the empire might have seemed a natural and inevitable consequence of France's overwhelming military defeat.

Indo-China has passed pretty much under Japanese military control and some of the smaller and more remote colonies, such as Pondicherry in India, and New Caledonia in the southern Pacific, together with vast but sparsely populated French Equatorial Africa, have declared for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

But the core of the empire, the African regions of Tunis, Algeria and Morocco which face France across the Mediterranean and French West Africa, with its important port of Dakar, have been conserved. This is also true as regards the large island of Madagascar and the French possessions in America, French Guiana, Martinique and Guadaloupe.

Syria, which France administers under a mandate from the League of Nations, has also remained quiet since the Armistice until the recent manifestations of unrest.

Majority Are Mohammedans

The great majority of the native population of French North Africa is of the Mohammedan faith, and every effort is being made to conciliate these Moslem subjects of France and to show respect for their religious customs and festivals. One of the most solemn of these festivals, the Ait el Kebir, is held early in the year; and Gen. Maxime Weygand took this occasion to pay a ceremonial visit to the Sultan of Morocco and to assure this ruler of the friendly ties which unite French and Moroccans in the present difficult period. The Sultan replied, as reported in the French press:

"The Moroccans and all the Moslems of North Africa, whose feelings we are confident of voicing, are attached to France because it has known how to respect what they hold most sacred; their material and moral interests, their traditions and especially their religion."

There was a similar exchange of amicable assurances between the French Admiral Esteva and the Bey of Tunis on the same occasion. The calm which has prevailed in French North Africa since the defeat is a tribute to the solidity of the regime which was built up by a number of colonial administrators, among whom the most distinguished was Marshal Lyautey, who not only pacified Morocco in a military sense, but promoted the economic development and prosperity of the country. Thousands of miles of roads and railways were built, together with ports, of which Casablanca is the most important, large irrigation projects and hydro-electric power installations.

Morocco's Growth

The population of Morocco has doubled, from 3,500,000 to 7,000,000, since French rule there became effective, shortly before the beginning of the World War. Of these 200,000 are foreigners, including 150,000 French. Algeria, which adjoins Morocco to the east, is the oldest of the French colonies, and here there is a higher proportion of French settlers.

In general a noteworthy difference between the French and British Empires is that the former is almost entirely based on the government of native peoples with very little French settlement, while such countries as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are overseas extensions of Great Britain. Frenchmen have been intrepid explorers, brilliant colonial administrators, heroic missionaries, scholarly students of the art and literatures and manners of Asiatic and African peoples. But they have never been successful colonizers on a large scale.

Gestures of good will toward the Moslem world are also useful for their effect in Syria, where the majority of the population is Mohammedan, although this ancient land is a bewildering medley of races and faiths. In the early period of the Front Populaire the French Government decided to withdraw from Syria and to replace the mandate with a treaty of alliance, following the example of Great Britain in Irak.

But political changes in France and the growing threat of war induced a change of this intention. The treaty recognizing Syria's independence was never ratified by the French Parliament; and the status quo has been maintained since the Armistice. The French authorities in Syria may well be forced to take a stand on one side or the other if there should be a German drive into the Near East and if Great Britain should endeavor to help Turkey from Egypt and Palestine by utilizing land routes of communication through Syria.

West Africa Important

A region second only in importance to North Africa is French West Africa, and Governor-General Boisson, whose vigorous action beat off the combined attack of the British and de Gaullist forces on Dakar last autumn, has recently returned to Vichy to report on conditions in the territory under his administration. He declared that the loyalty of the Negro population of Senegal to France had not been shaken and that Negro soldiers who had been repatriated were the best propagandists for French ideas and administration.

Governor-General Boisson said that immediately after the Armistice there had been some confusion in the minds of the French in West Africa. This had been dissipated when General Weygand explained that a main cause of the French defeat had been the failure of Great Britain to throw its air force into the last phases of the struggle.

French imperial policy has been one of noli me tangere. Despite recurrent rumors to this effect the Vichy government has apparently not been faced with any ultimative demands from Adolf Hitler to turn over colonial bases or territory. Premier Mussolini's defeats in Libya have, for the moment, considerably reduced the threat of Tunis. The attitude of the Vichy authorities toward General de Gaulle, who is always referred to in the French press as a "traitor," is uncompromising. Recently a captain of the Foreign Legion, Gaston Robert, was being tried behind closed doors on a charge of inciting French crews in Bizerta, the large naval base in North Africa, to take their ships over to General de Gaulle.

It is evidently the hope of Marshal Petain's Government to preserve a large intact empire during the war, in the hope that this will strengthen France's position when the time for a peace settlement arrives.

Moslems Appointed As Vichy Advisers

By the Associated Press

Vichy, France, March 25

Appointment of four Moslems as members of Chief of State Philippe Pétain's National Advisory Council was announced yesterday in a move, suggested by Gen. Maxime Weygand, intended to rally North African native support for the Government.

It was disclosed, too, that the Syrian Government would be revised to provide a greater degree of autonomy. Natives there have protested against Government food regulations.

Martial Law

JERUSALEM, March 25 (AP)—Dispatches from Beirut, Lebanon, reported today that Gen. Henri Dentz, commandant of French forces in the Levant States, had ordered several towns placed under martial law to prevent disorders, demonstrations and strikes.

The dispatches said he had failed to placate extremists demanding Syrian independence under a 1936 pact with France, which holds Syria as a mandated territory.

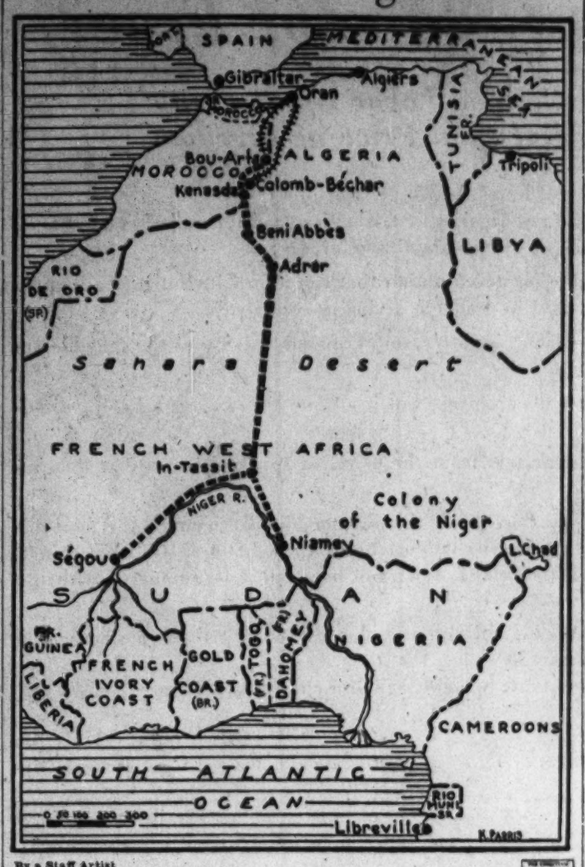
[The pact originally provided Syrian independence in 1939, but this was not made effective because of the European war.]

Nationalist leaders were reported to have refused to accept a compromise offered by General Dentz and said that, as far as they were concerned, the war had ended. They demanded immediate independence.

Weygand's Son

VICHY, France, March 25 (AP)—Capt. Jacques Weygand, son of Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of the French forces in North Africa, was named an officer of the Legion of Honor for "exceptional courage." He holds six citations.

Mediterranean-Niger Link



By a Staff Artist

Strategic Desert Line Planned by France

Broken line on map shows course of proposed French trans-Saharan railway to connect up with the existing railroad from Oran, Algeria, to points on the Niger River in Central Africa.

Trans-Saharan Line Provided

VICHY, France, March 25 (AP)—The Government authorized construction of a trans-Saharan railroad connecting the Mediterranean Sea and the Niger River—an African project planned by the French for many years.

In a Ministerial report to Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain, upon which the decree was based, it was noted that "Europe should, to maintain its rank in the world, be connected directly with the nearby African continent."

The trans-Saharan railroad would be the first step in construction of an international trans-African network, the report said.

Exhaustive studies of the project indicated construction would be easy, the report said, and estimated the cost at 5,000,000,000 francs (about $10,000,000).

The proposed line will connect with the line from Oran at Bou-Arfa near the Moroccan-Algerian frontier in North Africa, thence to Colomb-Béchar, Kenadsa, Beni Abbès, Adrar, In-Tassit, where it would reach the Niger River which runs to the Gold Coast. From the river one branch would go to Ségou and another to Niamey.

The Government created a special service under the Ministry of Communications to recruit a specialized personnel and begin work.

The Sahara railway project was vigorously mooted 10 years ago when, during Pierre Laval's premiership, the French Government thought it necesary to take some counter measure to Italy's southward push through from Tripoli toward the French province of Chad. But, for financial and other reasons, it was finally allowed to drop.

Jangling Heard in Japanese-Axis Tune

By Otto Zausmer
Economist and Lecturer on Foreign Affairs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka's trip from Tokyo to Berlin proceeds amid the strains of martial music.

But the orchestration is designed to cover some squeaking noises arising from the revolutions of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis—squeaks that appear to have their origin in some rather fundamental differences between Germany and Japan.

Doubt on Nazi Victory

The swift march of events obscures the fact that during the first months of the war the Japanese public was told frequently that Germany could not possibly win.

Writing in the magazine The Pacific (Tokyo) Admiral Ryozo Nokomura told his fellow-countrymen in November, 1939, that Britain could have absolute faith in victory. Hitler, he said, had failed to understand the situation and "standing on a cliff he spurred his horse; whether he will ever reach the other bank of the river, remains to be seen."

After re-examining the forces of Germany and its enemies the Japanese Admiral came to the conclusion that Germany's air superiority will rapidly disappear. Moreover, air power alone, the Admiral maintained, could not win the war.

At the same time another influential Japanese made an equally revealing statement. Reikichi Kita, a Member of the House of Representatives, gave an interview upon his return from Germany in which he, too, voiced his opinion that Germany would lose the war.

Mr. Kita had been sent to Berlin as a delegate of a society to promote friendship between Germany and Japan. But when he learned of the Nazi-Soviet Pact, he decided to go home without delivering the gifts he was supposed to bring the German Führer from the pro-Nazi Japanese group.

Invasion Plan Questioned

This atmosphere altered temporarily with the Japan-German military alliance of September, 1940. There is good reason to believe that Japan signed only upon German assurance that the invasion of England was to be undertaken by the Nazis with prospect of success. When this failed, the old reservations about success of the German military plans returned.

Nor is it remembered that Germany, too, approached the alliance with Japan against a background of doubts concerning Japan's military and economic position.

The red and black headlines of the German newspapers were busy proclaiming every Japanese success. But on the inside pages, in typically long German periods, there was many a hidden pin prick for the Oriental end of the Axis.

This was more obvious in professional journals not read by the public at large. Germany's most noted economic weekly, the semi-official Deutsche Volkswirt, for example, has been publishing news extremely unfavorable for Japan for years.

In December, 1939, the magazine disclosed, what the Japanese were extremely anxious to conceal that Japanese foreign trade had had a deficit of 434,000,000 yen during the first nine months of that year and that the Chinese war had cost the country "at least 4,600,000,000 yen so far."

China's Resources Stressed

Two months later the Volkswirt printed a story about the surprisingly hopeful economic situation of Japan's enemy, China. China, it disclosed, had undertaken to adapt itself to the loss of most ports and while its exports dropped by only 10 per cent during the first year of war, they increased by 40 per cent in the next year. Moreover, the Volkswirt stated, China still has enormous natural resources on which it may draw, while the Japanese had considerable difficulties in blockading China, and military operations are practically at a standstill.

In its scepticism about Japan's economic situation last August, the Deutsche Volkswirt went even so far as to imply that one could not tell whether the Japanese Prime Minister Prince Konoye was the right man to pull the country through. One week later, the paper took up the Japanese question again. The Japanese economic apparatus, it said, was dependent on foreign trade as in no other country. If there were difficulties they would necessarily be felt throughout the whole economic life of the nation.

The Volkswirt went even further and while the official Japanese publications at that time claimed a positive trade balance, the semi-official German organ pointed out that the actual state of Japanese foreign trade is often "concealed" by including the trade figures of the Japan-controlled "Yen Bloc."

Then, in September, the Volkswirt assailed Japan's misunderstanding of autarchy that had led to the extreme that even certain prefects of several provinces tried to become economically self-sufficient, thus disrupting the Nation's economic evolution.

This was followed by criticism of the length of the war in China, the expression of lack of confidence in the Cabinet of Premier Konoye, and by figures to show that Japan dissipated its gold reserve on the "exhausting" Chinese war.

A Competitor in Exports

This strange attitude of the Nazis toward Japan and China finds one explanation in a sentence contained in the analysis of Japan's financial situation: "Germany ranges immediately behind Japan and the U. S. A. in China's foreign trade." Even in the second year of the Japanese-Chinese war 12.6 per cent of China's imports came from Germany.

Consequently Germany remains one of Japan's main competitors as far as exports to China are concerned. Just to take one example In 1921 China bought 2,500,000 electric bulbs in Germany and paid 1,100,000 reichsmarks for them. In 1932—already after the first "incident"—China bought but 1,000,000 bulbs in Germany and because of the Japanese dumping-competition prices had to be lowered so far that China paid but 142,000 reichsmarks. Thus Japan has cost Germany 60 per cent of the bulb export and made the business even worse by cutting the monetary turnover by 85 per cent.

Thus German-Japanese relations are colored by the ideologic affection and alliance of convenience so as to achieve the common ends of aggression on one side and the ruinous business competion on the other. Therefore Germany has been watching the struggle in the Far East with tears in one and cheer in the other eye.

Matsuoka Heads for Berlin After Parley With Stalin

MOSCOW, March 25 (AP)—Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka left last night for Berlin after seeing Joseph Stalin and Russian Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

The nature of Mr. Matsuoka's conversation with Mr. Stalin and Mr. Molotoff during a call at the Kremlin was not disclosed, although Mr. Matsuoka said in advance that he was paying only a courtesy visit to the Russian leaders.

During his one-day stay here Mr. Matsuoka conferred with German, Italian and United States ambassadors. Whether his talks were anything more than formal exchanges of greetings was not disclosed.

His call at the Kremlin, the first ever made by a Japanese foreign minister, was highlighted when Mr. Stalin made one of his rare appearances. Mr. Stalin remained with Mr. Matsuoka and Mr. Molotoff for an hour.

On leaving, the Japanese Minister said he planned to establish a "personal relationship" with Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Readjustment Seen

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, said today in a radiocast that Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, now en route to Berlin, probably would stay in the German Capital for four days, leaving there on March 30 for a three-day visit to Rome.

The news agency said observers believed the Moscow meeting of Mr. Matsuoka, Soviet Russian Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, and Joseph Stalin "will have great significance in the readjustment of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union."

Welles Lauds Soviet Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—The United States today threw its full support behind moves to seal the Balkans against further German aggression and to establish an Anglo-Greco-Turkish front.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, made this clear when he strongly commended the Russo-Turkish understanding in which the Soviet Union promised to maintain an attitude of benevolent neutrality toward Turkey in the event that the latter were attacked by any nation.

He declared that in times like these, and particularly during the past months when so many nations have had their independence destroyed at least temporarily, it was a matter of satisfaction to the United States when a great power like the Soviet Union reaffirms its understanding with a neighbor.

Behind the Secretary's statement was the unmistakable feeling throughout the State Department that the Russo-Turkish understanding would offset, in part at least, the very real loss to Britain and Greece caused by Yugoslavia's adherence to the Axis.

Although comment has been cautious, there is a belief that Turkish entrance into the war on Britain's side might very well find the Soviet Union shipping substantial aid through Turkey's Caucasian back door.

There is some inclination here to view the United States as partiall responsible for the Soviet's willingness to cross Germany by bolstering Turkey. It is revealed that the United States has lost no opportunity during the past six months to assure Moscow that this country is behind Britain and its allies.

British Repeat Pledges to Greece On Freedom Day

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a special message to the Greeks on their Independence Day, reiterated today Britain's resolve to sustain Greek independence.

Recalling the fight 120 years ago, in which independence was gained from Turkey, Mr. Churchill declared that "today that epic struggle is being repeated against greater odds, but with equal courage and with no less certainty of success."

The text of his message follows:

"On this day of proud memories, I would add one brief tribute to those which the whole civilized world is paying to the valor of the Greek Nation.

"One hundred and twenty years ago all that was noblest in England strove in the cause of Greek independence and rejoiced in its achievement. Today, that epic struggle is being repeated against greater odds, but with equal courage and with no less certainty of success.

"We in England know that cause for which Byron died is a sacred cause: we are resolved to sustain it."

In a message from Cairo to the Anglo-Hellenic League here, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, paid tribute to the "indomitable courage" of the Greeks and said "we are proud to serve beside such allies and we pledge ourselves to continue the struggle with them until final victory is won."

Yugoslavia Signs Treaty With Axis

Continued from Page 1

sion of the war, when it plans the "new order in Europe," to take into account Yugoslavia's wishes regarding the Aegean Sea.

What Yugoslavia Pledges

Yugoslavia, according to this version, undertook:

1. To permit the transport of war and hospital equipment as well as of wounded over its territory.
2. To dovetail its economic system into that of the Axis.
3. To end anti-Axis manifestations and influences in Yugoslavia.

The text of the document, however, was identical with that which brought Rumania unreservedly into the Axis line-up.

The Axis Governments addressed identical notes to Premier Cvetkovitch. The German note was read by Herr von Ribbentrop.

"In connection with the action of Yugoslavia in signing the three-power pact," it said, "the German Government confirms its determination to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia for all time."

This bore Herr von Ribbentrop's signature.

Still Another Note

There was still another note to Yugoslavia signed by the Foreign Minister:

"With reference to the negotiations in connection with Yugoslavia's joining the three-power pact today, I have the honor, Your Excellency, in the name of the German Administration, herewith to confirm an agreement between the Axis Governments and the Royal Yugoslav Government that the Governments of the Axis powers during this war will not permit the marching or transport of troops through Yugoslav territory."

Herr von Ribbentrop, addressing the diplomats at the signing ceremony, predicted that "this event will have special importance for the future of Yugoslavia and the well-being of her people."

He said there were two special reasons for joy that Yugoslavia had joined the Axis:

First, because "practically speaking, the hitherto neautral Balkans now have come into the camp of the new order in a body and, secondly, a state which, as reported, England and America tried to influence—which must be described as an unheard of act—now has joined us."

Peace Policy

The published version of the ceremony quoted Premier Cvetkovitch as replying that it had always been Yugoslavia's policy to keep the peace with neighboring countries.

In Berlin, the organ of the German Foreign Office, Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, declared that "no pressure and threats from London and Washington could hold back Belgrade."

Envoy Resigns

MOSCOW, March 25 (AP)—Milan Gavrilovitch, Yugoslavia's first Minister to Soviet Russia and a leader of the Agrarian Party which opposed alliance with the Axis, announced today that he had resigned ris diplomatic post.

Mr. Gavrilovitch said that he sent his resignation to Belgrade yesterday after the Cabinet was reorganized minus representatives of his party. He did not announce his plans, but it was understood that he expects to return to Belgrade, where several of family live.

A prominent Serbian publisher and politician, Mr. Gavrilovitch came to Moscow after Yugoslavia recognized the Soviet Government last May.

Belgrade Reaction

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 25 (AP)—Headlines in red ink and blaring radios told Yugoslavs today that their country had signed the three-power pact in Vienna as Germany, Britain, Greece, and Turkey cleared the decks for possible large-scale warfare on a new Balkan front.

Extra editions featured the notes delivered to Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch by the German and Italian Foreign Ministers promising to "respect the independence and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia forever" and that "the Axis powers will not ask Yugoslavia to permit passage of troops through Yugoslav territory."

Palace attendants said Regent Prince Paul and the Croat peasant leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, listened together to a radiocast of the ceremony in a study of the White Palace.

Newspapers, with front-page pictures of Adolf Hitler, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Premier Cvetkovitch, and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar-Markovic, gave the first official announcement of Yugoslavia's capitulation.

Excited Crowds

Excited crowds throughout the capital eagerly snatched up each edition.

Reports began reaching Belgrade, meanwhile, of demonstrations in the provinces. At Cetinje, in Montenegro, reportedly great crowds gathered, shouting: "Down with the Government!" denouncing the tri-partite treaty with speeches. . . .

[The line was cut at this point in filing the dispatch from Belgrade to the Associated Press office in Bern, Switzerland, for relay to New York. The following is from an earlier dispatch.]

While Yugoslavia's Premier and Foreign Minister were affixing their signatures to the Axis alliance and their Yugoslav opponents were crying treason, these developments increased observers' belief a showdown is imminent:

British quarters declared that a break with Yugoslavia and Hungary, which would leave the London Government with only nine of the European diplomatic missions which existed before the war, might "come at any moment."

British May Seize Ships

Observers expected the British to follow up such a break by seizing Yugoslav merchant ships plying the Mediterranean, for it was understood that under a secret provision of the Axis pact Yugoslavia would, "co-ordinate" all its commerce and industry with the Reich.

Yugoslavia's merchant marine of more than 400,000 tons has been making rich profits carrying neutral cargoes through the British blockade.

Reports were current, meanwhile, in Belgrade that Germany had dispatched 18 or 20 divisions of troops (216,000 to 240,000 men on a basis of a 12,000-man division) to Italy to keep internal order and forestall a separate Italian-Greek peace which might thwart Nazi plans.

The troops were said to have filtered into the country with the greatest secrecy.

Meanwhile police riot squads hauled away several hundred boys who left classrooms in two Belgrade schools to parade, singing and shouting: "Down with Hitler!" "Down with Mussolini!"

Special Train Guarded

Yugoslavia's leaders had departed by special train the previous night for Vienna.

The train, guarded by 50 secret agents, left a suburban station in an atmosphere of gravity, and upon the faces of the emissaries there were no smiles.

There were no flags, no bands, and the public was barred from the platform.

Attaches of the British Legation announced almost at the same time that it was crowded with Serbs who wanted to enlist in the Allied forces.

Vice-President Vlatko Matchek, head of the country in Mr. Cvetkovitch's absence, stayed behind to try to deal with the internal disorder clearly threatening the country.

'Junior' Partner

By the Associated Press

Yugoslavia was the fifth junior partner to link destinies with the big three of the original Rome-Berlin-Tokyo military and economic alliance.

The original 10-year tripartite pact, signed in Berlin Sept. 27, 1940, provides that the three powers shall "mutually support" each other in the event any one is attacked by a power not then involved in the European or Far Eastern conflicts.

The lesser signatories have not actually signed the treaty, but signed protocols by which they accepted the pact—with specifications to fit the particular case.

Other signers and the dates of their affiliation:

Nov. 20, 1940—Hungary.
Nov. 23—Rumania.
Nov. 24—Slovakia.
March 1, 1941—Bulgaria.

Soviet Pledge to Turks

Continued from Page 1

itself obliged to enter war for the defense of its territory.

It said:

"These declarations have been recently exchanged by the Turkish and Soviet Governments:

"Following reports which have appeared in the foreign press to the effect that if Turkey is obliged to enter the war the Soviet would take advantage of the difficulties with which Turkey would be confronted in order to attack her, and in connection with a question raised on the subject, the Soviet Government has informed the Turkish Government as follows:

"'(1) Such reports do not correspond in any way to the position of the Soviet Government.

"'(2) In the event that Turkey should be the object of aggression and she found herself obliged to enter war for the defense of her territory, Turkey could then, in conformity with the nonaggression pact existing between herself and the U. S. S. R., rely on the full and comprehensive neutrality of the U. S. S. R.'

Turkey Gives Pledge

"The Turkish Government has expressed to the Soviet Government its sincerest thanks for this declaration and has informed it that the U. S. S. R. on its side, in the event it should find itself in a similar situation, could rely on the full and comprehensive neutrality of Turkey."

A similar communiqué was issued today in Moscow.

Russia's assurances were expected to stiffen Turkish resistance to German overtures by Franz von Papen, Nazi Ambassador to Ankara, to break with Great Britain.

Authoritative sources said it was understood a good part of the friendship agreement had been approved by the British Ambassador to Russia, Sir Stafford Cripps.

Basis of Compact

By the Associated Press

A 15-year-old Russian-Turkish nonaggression treaty designed at the time to safeguard the Dardanelles from encroachment of western powers served as the vehicle for Russia's pledge of neutrality if Turkey were attacked by Germany's Balkan forces.

The treaty, signed in December, 1925, at Paris, was directly the result of the famous Locarno Pact of 1925, in which England, Germany, France, Italy, and Belgium agreed to guarantee Western European peace.

Russia, and Turkey with it, regarded Locarno as simply a selfish device whereby the western powers would cement their own frontiers and insure liberty of attack on eastern powers.

So, the Russian-Turkish pact, as much of a bombshell in western capitals as Locarno had been in Ankara and Moscow, was regarded as their answer to Locarno. The pact provided:

1. That neither Russia nor Turkey would attack each other.
2. That if either were attacked, the other would remain neutral.
3. That neither would participate in any union or agreement, military, political, or economic, directed against the other.

The treaty originally was a three-year agrement which has been renewed twice, the last time in 1935 for 10 years.

The most recent declaration simply was a reaffirmation of the long-standing accord between the two powers.

The last renewal was followed by the Montreux Convention, by which Turkey was permitted to refortify the Dardanelles—as it had demanded—with Russian backing—since shortly after the end of the World War.

This agreement gave Russia full use of the Dardanelles as a gateway to the West and placed Turkey in control of the privileges of the other nonriparian powers—which was as Russia desired short of actual control of the straits itself.

VISIT THE SHELTON HOTEL IN NEW YORK

SENSIBLE HOTEL RATES
SINGLE ROOMS $2.25 to $5
DOUBLE ROOMS $4.50 to $7
MAIN DINING ROOM
Breakfast 25c to 75c
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from $1.00
FREE use of our famous swimming pool, gymnasium and solarium.
DINNER AND SUPPER DANCING IN THE GRILL
SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK
Under KNOTT Management
A. R. WALTY, Manager

PAR EXCELLENCE OF THE WORLD SINCE 1675.
THE WORLD'S BEST BIBLE
OXFORD
Like a good friend, an OXFORD BIBLE will stand the test of service—year in, year out. Durably bound and clearly printed on finest quality paper an OXFORD BIBLE is an investment in Bible economy and satisfaction. And, remember, you pay no more because the Bible you choose is an OXFORD.
Ask your dealer for an Oxford India Paper Bible
At All Booksellers or from the Publishers
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
114 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Travel
SAFE TRAVEL IN ANY WEATHER!
Plan your wintertime trips without worrying about the weather. Go Wabash—safe, sure, comfortable between Detroit and Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, Detroit and St. Louis.
There who know— Go WABASH
Serving Since 1838

When You Travel...
to Florida and the South, Havana, Nassau, Jamaica, Mexico, Canada or New York
SAVE MONEY!
by Knowing Where to Stop, Where to Eat, What to Do, and What to Pay. Preview and Plan Your Trips.
GET The Gimlet FOR ONLY 50¢
A Travel and Resort Magazine with Scores of Money-Saving, Time Saving Features. 290 Pages, 500 Pictures, Road Maps, Mile-for-Mile Highway Information—Spanish-English Vocabulary—Wonder Spots of South.
Sent postpaid to any United States address. GIMLET PUBLICATIONS, 1105 Congress Bldg., Miami, Fla.

ESCORTED TOURS OF MEXICO
16 and 19 DAY VACATION TOURS
$206.25 and up from NEW YORK
Departures from Chicago every week
All sightseeing by private motor.
Ask your TRAVEL AGENT today, or
AMERICAN EXPRESS
65 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
378 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
1535 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
American Express Travelers Cheques Always Protect Your Travel Funds
1891—Fifty years of unbroken service—1941

Eastern Europe Rocky Soil for Union; Common Ideals Needed to Win Freedom

By R. H. Markham
Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

The most unstable part of the European Continent is the area lying between Russia and Germany and extending all the way from the Baltic to the Aegean Seas. Many observers are inclined to consider the whole of Europe unstable, but that has not been the case. During recent decades, the Scandinavian lands, the Iberian Peninsula, the whole west coast area, Italy, and Central Europe generally speaking has been moving toward consolidation. Uncertainty and confusion remained chiefly in the east.

This insecure zone embraced a round dozen states, covering a space larger than prewar Germany, France and Spain combined. When the democratic forces can regain the ascendancy, one of the chief international problems will be to find a suitable political organization for the hundred million people living in those states.

Sixty per cent of them are Slavs, but that in itself is not a sufficient basis for unity. Of all the world's great races, the Slavs are the most heterogeneous and disunited. Among the Slavs in this area are Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Czechs, Slovaks, Slovenes, Croatians, Serbs, Bulgars, Macedonians, Montenegrans, Pomaks, (Moslemized Bulgarians), Bosnians, and others. Although these peoples all come from the same family origin, they differ greatly from one another. They blend into one another, overlap one another, and tend to "swallow" one another.

In the midst of this Slavic ocean are several ethnic groups of entirely different origin; for instance, the Asiatic Magyars, the Latin Rumanians, the Illyrian Albanians, the Greeks, and the Germans. There are also Turks and Gypsies. To this ethnological heterogeneity may be added very wide differences in language, religion, tradition, and economic interests. This is a Babel.

Common Ideal Needed

However, it is not much more of a Babel than the United States. Yet in the United States 132,000,000 heterogeneous people have found their way to fruitful and happy co-operation. Couldn't the 100,000,000 East-Central Europeans do the same? If Poles and Hungarians and Croats and Rumanians can unite in the United States, couldn't they do the same in Europe?

To answer that one must bear in mind that one or all of three mighty forces would be required to unite such diverse elements—namely a dynamic idea, violence, or common economic interests.

Such a dynamic idea might be Communism, Naziism, democratic freedom, or religion.

However, none of these at present is strong enough to bring all the East-Central Europeans together. Most of the people are peasants and Communism doesn't make much of an appeal to them. Naziism would only be an instrument of slavery. Democratic liberty is too vague to overcome the aggressive nationalisms, while traditional religions in those lands divide more than they unite. No prevalent spiritual force seems warm enough, bright enough and high enough to draw all these diverse elements into a permanent, harmonious union.

If the Nazi Germans should win the war, they would impose coercive unity on most of this area. They would weld the peoples by force. Herr Hitler is already moving rapidly toward the complete subordination of these lands. The Czechs, Slovaks, Rumanians and more than half of the Poles are already under Nazi domination. Hungary is in a twilight stage and Bulgaria has passed under the yoke. The Nazi heel already rests very heavily on East-Central Europe.

A Classic Land of Yokes

One may add that such domination—although among these peoples may be found a well-developed sense of self-government—is quite traditional for that part of the world. East-Central Europe is the classic land of yokes. Most of the people there have known nothing but stark coercion during most of their lives. They have been pushed down into a category of second-class Europeans and kept there. Economically they have been as serfs; politically, vassals.

The whole history of Poland has been turbulent, with more subjection than liberty; from 1795 to 1918 it suffered unbroken and unmitigated subjugation. The Poles lived in complete national darkness. The three little nations above the Poles, the Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians, have rarely been independent.

The Slovaks, below the Poles, have practically always lived under foreign domination. They had just one ancient flash of liberty. The Czechs were a subjugated people from 1620 to 1918. The Hungarians were a weak and subjugated people for nearly half a millennium, prior to 1867, and even after that they were not completely independent, until 1918.

During practically their whole history the western Rumanians served foreign masters; while the rest of the Rumanians, as all the Balkan peoples, spent most of the last half millennium under foreign yokes. This is the true and dismal picture of East-Central Europe—a picture of yokes, multiple yokes, yokes within yokes, yokes on the spirit, yokes on the mind, yokes on the fields, yokes on the market place.

Short Period of Freedom

Little by little, after the middle of the nineteenth century, the grip of those yokes was loosened and finally by 1918, practically all were broken. For two short decades the 100,000,000 people of East-Central Europe enjoyed freedom. But most of them have not been able to preserve it.

Now, all but Yugoslavia and Greece have again bowed their heads and bent their knees, and those two states are in extreme danger. In such a time of world turmoil as the present, serious students cannot but asff: is there no way for the East-Central Europeans to organize themselves so as to withstand their powerful neighbors? Cannot 100,000,000 vigorous people prevent the Germans from putting yokes on them?

In view of the fact that they never have been able to prevent that during any long period of history, one cannot but wonder whether there are any better hopes now. Many even ask: is it any use trying to assure freedom to these divided peoples lying between 170,000,000 Russians and 80,000,000 Germans. Isn't that just going against historical trends?

One can only answer, that this is the crux of the world's supreme political problem. The issue simply is: can we have a free, democratic world order or can we not? If we can, it goes without saying that these hundred million people will share in it. If we cannot then all free nations will go under the yokes of coercion together. If the Nazis keep their heels on 100,000,000 neighbors, they will keep their heels on the world. The struggle for freedom is eternal; to give it up is to give up everything.

Seven Main States

When and if the Nazis are defeated, postwar East-Central Europe will have to be re-organized on the basis of real forces. Mere paper plans will be futile. Folk forces are mightier than wishful thinking. Statesmen's plans will have to operate through them. This means there must continue to be seven main states in East-Central Europe: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Greece.

Little Albania also should be restored. It wasn't in any body's way, didn't hinder any neighbor and, in spite of shortcomings, enabled its people to progress far more rapidly than ever before in their history. The new East-Central European borders would not be the same as the old, but should not differ radically. Bulgaria and Hungary ought to be somewhat larger; Rumania and Yugoslavia a little smaller.

The Balkan alignment of forces that would result from such a map, would cause no insuperable problems and would be essentially fair. The four main Balkan states would be able to co-operate without much difficulty. Eventually the Bulgarians might join the Serbs, Croatians, and Slovenes in a "Great Yugoslavia," but that unification would await future developments.

A Balkan alliance would undoubtedly come into being, for the benefit of all the Balkan peoples.

Upset by Nazi Ambitions

This way of organizing the Balkans is by no means in the realm of Utopia. In its essential aspects it already existed, before the Nazis turned Europe upside down, and it had enabled the Balkan peoples to reach the most hopeful stage of development in the course of 600 years.

Hungary presents a more serious problem than the Balkans. Even with rectified borders it would not immediately enter a Central European federation or league or union. For decades the Hungarians have assured one another that they are a master race, surrounded by inferior races, and that they are destined to dominate the whole Carpathian Basin. It may take years for a nation with such erroneous ideas to acquire a feeling of brotherly co-operation.

The world will have to be patient with the Hungarians while they are learning to work with others instead of dominating them. The number of Hungarians in Central Europe does not exceed 11,000,000. In an era of peace and democratic relations they would find their way into a real family of nations.

Poland and Czechoslovakia

Poland, for a full millennium, has been a problem. This is due to its lack of internal unity and to its defenseless position among powerful neighbors. Both dangers would continue to exist in a new, restored Poland. But risks are unavoidable. There are 22,000,000 Poles living in a compact area and a Europe organized on any basis but violence must assure them independence. Poland should be appreciably smaller than in 9138, so as to free itself from most minorities.

The most difficult problem of all would revive many acute dangers. They cannot be avoided. One reason is the geographical nature of the area, cutting the Czechs off from natural friends, another is the unavoidable number of German and Hungarian minorities. Neither of these vital realities can be overlooked.

If the Czechs and Slovaks should join with the Poles, thus creating a state of 35,000,000 inhabitants, that would simplify the situation, but such a development is improbable. At present the two exiled governments are working in close co-operation but that is no guarantee for the future. One cannot even say what these governments represent. The Poles and Czechs are so different that union will be very hard.

Many Barriers on Road

From all this, it is plain that the way to free democratic co-operation among the hundred million East-Central Europeans will not be easy. Centuries of history have placed many barriers across the road. The Romanoffs, Hohenzollerns, Teutonic knights, Hapsburgs, Sultans, local feudal grandees have kept these nations from progress, prosperity and union.

Masters from near and far have prevented them from entering into the hopefulness and mutual helpfulness of modern democracy. In order to catch up with the procession, they must achieve in decades what others have had centuries to accomplish.

Nevertheless, despite the efforts of the great powers to keep the Balkans divided, much progress had already been made in the period between wars, by Premier Venizelos of Greece, King Boris of Bulgaria, Foreign Minister Titulescu of Rumania, and other Balkan leaders, in the direction of building up stability and unity through the peninsula.

If Nazi diplomacy, by keeping points of difference steadily uppermost, has tended to delay the unifying influences, there seems little doubt but that in the end the aversion to a common oppressor will facilitate a resumption of the work of more permanent settlement among a group of peoples that are heartily weary of discord.

Points in Beneš Solidarity Plan

The new system of European solidarity proposed by President Beneš would entail:

1. Liberation of occupied small countries.
2. New federal units throughout various parts of Europe.
3. Creation of a new system of security which will correspond better with the postwar situation than the League of Nations, and which will render possible a relative limitation of armaments.
4. A new system of economic collaboration that will render impossible conflicts between the democracies in the creation of autarchical totalitarian states.

Schofields LEEDS
Department Store
HAIRDRESSING
RESTAURANT
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
For
A. 1.
GROCERIES
SHOP
at
IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
"Chef's Special Dishes"
Order one of these delightful individual dishes next time you lunch in
The Houghton Restaurant
Delicately cooked—beautifully served—and most deliciously appetizing—each one has the carefully-balanced food values of a perfect meal. Ready to your order in a few minutes.
There's always a choice of six dishes on the "Chef's Special" Menu at
GEORGE HENRY LEE'S
George Henry Lee & Co. Ltd., Liverpool, England

British Warned to Waste Nothing

International

Posters Teach War Economy

Here are three of the posters being displayed prominently throughout Britain to teach the war value of what in the piping times of peace is known as "junk." The Government pleads for rags, bones, scrap metal, and even waste paper, pointing out the part that these materials play in the defense of Britain. **The British get many points from posters.**

Czechs and Poles Draft Confederation

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 25—The announcement that Poland and Czechoslovakia definitely intend to form a confederation after the war is regarded here as an indication of the kind of Europe which will emerge when a victory for the Allies has been finally consummated.

It is intended to be a close and voluntary association of independent states, on a basis of full equality, in contrast to a Europe unified by force under the hegemony of a self-styled "Herrenvolk."

The Polish-Czech announcement which gives the additional information that a number of joint committees already have been formed to discuss details of the proposed union is the outcome of long and cordial discussions between President Eduard Beneš and Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski, of the Provincial Czechoslovak and Polish governments in London, respectively, both of whom stress the fact that they would welcome the adhesion of other countries.

There are strong reasons, in fact, for believing that they would welcome the adhesion of all states from the Baltic to the Adriatic, including Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and perhaps also Austria.

One Army in Plan

Both of the originators of the scheme are understood to hold the view that the Confederation should have only one army, and that Europe as a whole should endeavor to have much closer economic and political associations than ever before in order to prevent a recurrence of the wars which have from time to time swept the continent.

Observers point out in this connection that if there is really to be peace in Europe there should be only one army for the whole Continent. The moment the existence of two armies is allowed, competition enters the picture.

In their opinion therefore the first war aims of the Allies should be to eliminate competition in armaments by announcing the intention of keeping the present system under which all the Allies are under one high command wearing the same uniform, with the name of the country on the shoulders as the only distinguishing mark for the common soldier.

All on Same Basis

They hold that by controlling the numbers from each nationality who are admitted to this force it would be possible not only to prevent the re-emergence of national armies when this war has been won, but also to prevent defeated countries feeling a sense of inferiority.

Individuals from vanquished countries would be eligible for the one army in the same way as those from victorious countries, though they would not be so numerous.

A further suggestion is that by standardizing all war material such as tanks, airplanes, and machine guns, and only allowing them to be manufactured in specified factories, competition in armaments could be completely prevented.

Such ideas, however, go considerably further than what is immediately contemplated under Czecho-Polish plans. All indications are that President Beneš and Premier Sikorski are in advance of their own public opinion, which is still somewhat skeptical, and which is still inclined to treat the question of future collaboration from the standpoint of past jealousies.

Poles, being numerically stronger, are inclined to belittle the Czechs. Czechs, being numerically weaker, are inclined to suspect the Poles of wishing to put them in a secondary position politically.

Moreover, it is quite evident that Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Austria are not in the slightest degree ready to co-operate.

Nevertheless a beginning certainly has been made. Joint Czech-Polish committees are already functioning. And they are doing so fully conscious of the fact that the pre-Munich Czechoslovakia was already a democracy, whereas Poland was a semidictatorship with many intractable social problems to face before internal unity can be achieved.

Of Many Types

The inescapable feature of present-day Europe, however, is that it is an agglomeration of all sorts and kinds of social organization and political economic development.

Germany wishes to reduce all these to two, namely, German Herrenvolk, or master race, and slave races which only exist to obey the behests and work for the benefit of their masters.

If the German conception is not to engulf Europe—ultimately if not at the end of this war—divergent elements in this Continent have got to find an alternative—an alternative in which there is equality of opportunity for the backward with the more advanced, in which states of entirely divergent political, social, and economic systems are prepared to work together for their mutual benefit.

It is on this standpoint that observers here welcome Czech-Polish plans for confederation.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
GLASS
FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY
Our craftsmen are expert designers of stained, leaded and Ornamental Glass of every description and have a wide experience in embossing, silvering and beveling. Decorative Mirrors, glass table tops, etc. Vitrolite Glass for lining kitchens, bathroom walls, etc.
CUNNINGHAM DICKSON & WALKER
Proprietor: D. Pinkerton
31 Sth. Frederick St. Phone 24388
28 Leith St. and 60 Home St.

Queensland and So. Australia Pick Governments March 29

MELBOURNE, March 25 (Australian Associated Press)—Voters in the States of Queensland and South Australia will go to the polls on March 29. In Queensland the Government of Premier Forgan Smith has been in power for nine years. In the present Parliament there are 43 Labor members, 13 Country, four United Australia, one Protestant Labor, and one Independent.

In Queensland the Labor Party hopes to gain two seats despite vigorous anti-Labor campaigns by the Country and United Australia Parties. Vital issues in the election include a safety act, which gives Ministers wide powers in emergency, and the development tax, similar to the relief tax of depression years.

In the last election three years ago in South Australia the Liberal and Country League and Independent Parties each returned 15 members, Labor nine. After a brief period of uncertainty Liberal leader Thomas Playford formed the present Government.

Seven Assembly members will be unopposed in South Australia.

Eighty-seven candidates will be in the field, 28 representing Liberal Country, 27 Labor and 32 Independent. Premier Playford, in his campaign, is emphasizing the financial position of his Government, indicating a surplus of £704,000 if liquidation loan payments are not included in the accounts. He promises measures leading to industrial growth, including munitions work and taxation adjustment on long-term loans to farmers.

The Labor Party promises a co-operative effort between employers and employees and the Government for establishment of permanent industries.

Nazis Appeal Foiled Escape

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., March 25 (AP)—The German Consulate here, through its attorney, James Davies, today appealed from an order of United States Immigration officials sending two escaped German Naval officers back to their Canadian prison.

Mr. Davies said the officers, Lieut. Bernhardt Gohlke and Lieut. Heinz Rottman, were not allowed to confer with their legal counsel although held in custody in this country nearly 24 hours.

His appeal further contends the men were escaped prisoners of war and their status similar to that of Baron Franz von Werra, Nazi flier whom he also represented. Baron von Werra, who also escaped from Canada across the St. Lawrence, is at liberty on bail pending disposition of a charge of illegally entering the United States.

[Article 13 of Convention V signed at the Hague in 1907 states that "a neutral power which receives escaped prisoners of war shall leave them at liberty."]

Lieutenants Gohlke and Rottman were refused admission by Immigration authorities and turned back to Canadian officials. They escaped from the military prison at Old Fort Henry on the night of March 21.

'Unchivalrous'

BERLIN, March 25 (AP)—Authorized Germans described today as "very unchivalrous, to say the least" the action of United States authorities in ordering the surrender of two escaped German war prisoners to Canada.

"That's putting it mildly," a Nazi spokesman said. "I'd like to go so far as to say that not even England would do a trick like that."

The fugitives handed over to the Canadians were described here as German marine officers who were "charged with no more serious offense than crossing the United States boundary without entry permits."

McDonalds Limited
A Family Establishment of unique standing—famous for quality and distinctive choice.
McDONALDS specialise in Piece Silks, Materials, Gowns, Hats, Coats and Suits, also Knitwear, Children's Outfitting, Shoes and all the accessories of Modern Attire for Ladies.
McDONALDS LTD.
10-14 James Street, Harrogate and 21-31 Buchanan Street Glasgow

British Sea Losses Fall Second Week in a Row

LONDON, March 25 (AP) — A British Admiralty announcement today claimed a drop in Britain's sea losses for the second successive week. Twenty-three British and allied merchantmen totaling 71,773 tons were lost in the sea war in the week ended March 16, the Admiralty said. Of the vessels, 17 were British totaling 60,670 tons and six were Allied, totaling 11,103 tons.

This compared with total losses of 98,832 tons the previous week and 141,314 tons the week before that.

[The Admiralty's latest summary of shipping losses does not cover the period—the week ending March 23—in which Germany claimed that two of its battleships sank 22 merchant vessels totalling 116,000 tons from Atlantic convoys.

Considerable speculation, however, surrounds the German claims. Eye witness accounts circulated in Berlin stated that the German raiders—presumably the battleship Scharnhorst and Gneisenau—stood off a British battleship of the Malaya class, which declined to challenge the German craft. The Malaya class mounts 15-inch guns and displaces 31,000 tons, compared with the nine 11-inch guns mounted by each of the 26,000-ton German warships.]

The British declared that in the period covered by the Admiralty summary, Britain's own naval and air raiders were sinking almost three tons of Axis ships for every four tons Britain and her Allies lost.

Compared with the announced total loss of 410,000 tons of Allied and neutral shipping in the five weeks up to March 16, the British aid Axis losses in the period were 300,000 tons.

This announcement gave no details of how many Axis ships had been sunk, but came at a time when the British had been reporting increasing successes in bomb raids on shipping along the Continental coast.

Although German and Italian merchant fleets have been swept from the Atlantic, coastal trade is regarded by the British as vital to the Axis war economy.

Experts here say the Axis must have full use of Continental waterways supplementing rail routes—including coastal Mediterranean and Baltic shipping—to feed raw materials and arms to its industries and armies.

Much of Britain's bombing strength has been concentrated in raids upon shipping and rail centers.

The Admiralty said that since the beginning of the war the Germans "have lost by sinking and scuttling approximately 1,449,000 gross tons of shipping and the Italian 790,000 tons.

"In addition, they have suffered the loss of some 62,000 tons of neutral shipping under their control, or useful to them."

British Air-Borne Infantry Mopping Up in East Africa

CAIRO, March 25 (AP)—The British forces which penetrated Ethiopia from Italian Somaliland early this month are now approaching the walled city of Harar in their drive on the Addis-Ababa-Djibuti railway, a General Headquarters Communiqué said today.

CAIRO, March 25 (AP)—Air-borne infantry, an innovation adopted by Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell from the Germans, is being used in a rapid mopping up of Italian outposts in Somaliland and Ethiopia, the British announced.

"Outlying centers of administration, some of which are 400 miles from our lines of communication, are being taken over by air-borne troops, accompanied by political officers," said a communiqué issued from South African headquarters at Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

The statement added that "some women and children already have been evacuated."

Berbera, Capital of British Somaliland, and Mogadiscio, Capital of Italian Somaliland, from which British thrusts are being pushed into Southern and Eastern Ethiopia, are more than 600 miles apart.

It was assumed that air transports were being used to occupy the whole vast shoulder of East Africa which juts into the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden between those two cities.

A column on another drive from Mega and Dolo which resulted in the capture of Neghelli, deep in Southern Ethiopia, is about 300 miles west of the line of communications from Mogadiscio.

Pilots' reports indicate that the British are rapidly consolidating their hold. Natives are showing white flags and Union Jacks at Zeila, 130 miles up the coast from Berbera, the fliers said. Zeila was one of the first towns captured by the Italians in their Somaliland offensive last summer.

Authoritative sources reported today the capture of Marda Pass, strategic gateway on the road to Harar west of the fallen Ethiopian town of Jijiga.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENG.
The Pen Shop of the North!
To-day a Fountain Pen is a Necessity, not a Luxury!
ALLANS are Specialists in Repairs to all makes of
FOUNTAIN PENS
Send Yours in Today!
ALLANS: Blackett Street

It's a pleasure to
Shop at Binns
Nine Stores at SUNDERLAND · DARLINGTON · MIDDLESBROUGH · W.HARTLEPOOL · SHIELDS · CARLISLE · NEWCASTLE · EDINBURGH · DUMFRIES
Everything for Everybody

Siesta Craftsmanship
well demonstrates the beauty and dignity of the finest English Furniture
N. H. CHAPMAN & CO., Ltd.
72 Northumberland Street
2-10 Prudhoe Street,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.
20 Lowther St., Carlisle.
Since 1847 standard of furniture quality

HARROGATE, ENGLAND
H. G. ERBER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
Habit Maker and Furrier
Furs and Fur Coats Remodelled
Man Tailored Garments on Our Own Premises
75, Station Parade Tel. 6221

HARROGATE, ENGLAND
G. BROWN
Chilprufe
Dressing Gowns and Slippers
A Variety of VIYELLA Goods
9, Princes Square Tel. 5472

James R. Ogden & Sons Ltd.
of London and Harrogate
for
FINE JEWELS
and
ANTIQUE SILVER
38-40 James St., Harrogate
41-42 Duke St., Piccadilly, S.W.1

Maenson
Special Suit
Tailored in England—single or double-breasted Suit by Maenson for men who have made their way—or have their way to make. Write any address below for name of nearest Maenson Dealer whom you will find most helpful. (Trade enquiries also welcomed).
JOSEPH MAY & SONS LTD
106 Regent Street London W.1
Cantley (Pty) Ltd. P.O. Box 1577 CAPE TOWN
& P.O. Box 2489 JOHANNESBURG
Mr. D. I. Dickie 34 Queen Street MELBOURNE
J. W. Shackelford & Son Ltd. P.O. Box 676 AUCKLAND
Mr. T. S. Hoey c/o The Edgar B. Walters Orgn. Inc. 245 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY U.S.A. (& CANADA)

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—March 25, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Do You Like Heirlooms? Why Not Weave Your Own?

Many Women Today Are Weaving Linens, Woolens And Even Silks—For Profit or Their Own Use

By Gwendoline Keene

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On Easter Sunday in Boston an attractive, alert-looking woman with a pleasantly capable air will be going to church in a blue silk gown that she made herself. That doesn't mean she'll merely have cut it out and sewed it up herself—she will have made the very fabric of which it's fashioned.

The woman is Miss Myra L. Davis, one of the best-known weavers in New England. And it was in her studio-workroom, in a craft center at 15 Fayette St., Boston, that Miss Davis told this writer about her work—a new old-type of handcraft, which is engaging the efforts of thousands of women in all parts of the United States today.

"The revival started," Miss Davis explained, "about forty years ago in Rhode Island, with a group of people who took instruction from a survivor of the old-time weavers who lived on a farm in that state. Today, according to Mrs. Mary Atwater of Basin, Montana, head of the Shuttle-craft Guild, the largest organization of weavers in the country, there are at least 10,000 weavers in the United States."

Equipment Needed

With the ten different looms in her studio as examples, Miss Davis explained the equipment needed. "You can start with a table-loom, operated entirely by hand," she told me. "One costing about $10 will weave goods 7½ inches wide, suitable for mats, scarves, neckties, all kinds of bags and even sections of baby blankets. A table-loom is soon outgrown, however, and the weaver looks for a floor-loom, operated by foot as well as by hand.

"These permit more or less intricate patterns according to the number of 'harnesses' they have. They vary from a two-harness to a sixteen-harness, but the most useful is the four. You can get a four-harness loom which will weave 21-inch goods for around $35, and one weaving 32-inch for about $40. The 21-inch takes up about 3 x 4 feet of floor space, and the larger ones slightly more.

"On a 21-inch loom," Miss Davis continued, "you can weave table or bureau scarves, small pillowcases or rugs, curtains, doilies and lunch cloths, towels, and strips that can be joined invisibly to make wider things, such as tablecloths. The 32-inch is right for knee-rugs or baby blankets, and for dress material you will need a 36-inch. The widest loom is a 45-inch one. This is used for weaving draperies, portieres, bedspreads, blankets, large rugs, upholstery material, and extra-wide dress material such as tweeds for coatings."

Regarding Costs

"How about cost?" I asked.

"The best plan," Miss Davis answered, "is to use a large amount of the same kind of thread or yarn, so that you can buy it in bulk, and if possible direct from the manufacturer at wholesale prices, rather than from a store. In your linens, use cotton for the warp, except for very special articles—it's just as satisfactory and costs only half as much. From a pound of cotton warp and a pound of linen weft you can weave at least twelve guest towels at a cost of about 38 cents apiece, and if you weave less closely, you'll get fourteen instead of twelve. The cost of material is generally figured to be from 20 to 25 per cent of the value of the finished article.

"Wools are most expensive and you have to allow for shrinkage. However, using a 32-inch loom you can make two all-wool 30x54 knee-rugs or baby blankets for a total of $7 worth of yarn.

"In dress materials the cost begins to mount up," Miss Davis went on to point out. "In a tweed you must allow three or four inches a yard for shrinkage and cut your seams about twice the usual width. Depending on the quality of your yarn and your opportunities for buying it advantageously, a tweed will cost from $2 to $4.50 a yard. The silk I'm weaving for my dress is 30 inches wide and I'll need five or six yards; the whole cost of the material, including some bands of pattern weaving for trimming, will probably be around $16.

"I think you appreciate hand-weaving in dress materials more than in almost anything else," Miss Davis said. "It means that your fabric won't wrinkle, that it will hang and wash beautifully, and that it is, of course, practically everlasting."

I asked about the amount of time it takes to weave things. A skilled weaver can weave, hem, and launder a guest towel with an averagely intricate band of decoration in about three hours. An upholstery fabric 36 inches wide with an all-over pattern takes about an hour for four inches, or a seven-hour day for three-quarters of a yard. Miss Davis is doing her silk goods in a twill weave—the nearest approach to it in a machine-woven fabric being a Liberty silk—at the rate of about 16 inches in an hour.

"Most women," she concluded, "don't take up weaving with a view to making it a full-time occupation unless, like me, they enjoy teaching, and plan to spend part of their time at that. It is a delightful way to make 'butter and egg' money, though, even if all these stories about 'how my weaving sent little Johnny through college' often don't mean quite that. Women who weave professionally generally choose one or two types of article they enjoy best and specialize in that. Women who live in the country may very likely do the most in it. They have already taken it up in Vermont, New Hampshire, and western Massachusetts, and last spring I spent a month introducing weaving at that new craft center in Bluehill Village, Maine.

"The Vermont and New Hampshire women often use old looms that they've brought down from 'up attic'—my own 45-inch loom was made in 1810 in Rochester, Vermont. But the Maine women were almost as fortunate for, though they didn't have any family looms, their husbands are nearly all ship's carpenters and made looms for them."

People who don't have access to a class in weaving can learn it by correspondence courses or even by studying the books on the subject or the instruction material given out by the loom manufacturers and the yarn companies.

Charles Darling

Miss Myra L. Davis, one of the best-known weavers in New England, is here shown weaving a wall hanging on her eight-harness loom. Behind the loom hangs an indigo-and-white Jacquard coverlid woven by her great-grandmother in 1833. American women today are weaving similar future heirlooms.

Thailand's Diplomatic Hostess Describes Her Native Land

By Nancy Archibald

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington society suffered real disappointment last fall when the octupus arms of World War II finally entangled Thailand. Its Royal Legation, situated just a few steps from the sumptuous residence of the French Embassy on Kalorama Road, was one of the last strongholds of neutrality. Within its gold and ivory drawing rooms Minister Mom Rajawongse Seni Pramoj and Madame Seni Pramoj received representatives of opposing nations. Here these dignitaries of warring nations could still exchange a few polite words and share nostalgic memories of days when their diplomatic relations were less strained.

Indeed, pretty Madame Pramoj came to Washington last summer with her amiable husband, formerly a judge, and whole-heartedly entered into her new role of diplomatic hostess just in time to be put on the international "spot." But so winsome is her oriental charm that few socialites accord her the rude treatment experienced by hostesses of another unpopular Asiatic country. Except for the curtailment of her invitation list for those small but exquisite dinners that are traditional to the Thailand Legation, Madame Pramoj's social calendar has not been radically affected by Thailand's plunge into the Axis grab bag. Her trim little figure is frequently seen these days as Washington's social pace increases and the diplomatic parties go whirling right through the usually quiet Lenten season with many kinds of entertainment for the benefit of war relief.

Receives Her Callers

More than punctilious in observing etiquette, if you call at the Thailand Legation to leave cards, Madame Pramoj will make it a point to receive you for a few moments. She does not approve of the wait-in-the-car or the send-the-chauffeur-if-it's-raining system into which this old "pasteboard pushing" custom has deteriorated in recent careless years. To her your call signifies a real desire to make her acquaintance—with the ultimate plan of exchanging hospitality.

Therefore, war or no war, if your ring at the doorbell finds Madame Pramoj at home, you will be admitted, and led past the huge carved gilt cabinet that stands in the front hallway. Then you will pass between two large wine-red cedar pillars that are carved in a lotus-leaf pattern and flanked by wine-red draperies, and you will mount a gilt stairway up to the second-floor reception room. Here you may sit upon a deep gold-upholstered sofa or one of its matching chairs and admire the ivory fans, amber beads, and vases of opalescent stone flowers that are set out with consummate art upon the low teakwood tiffin table before you.

Speaks English Fluently

Before you have really taken in the ebony Buddha on the piano and the flowing lines of a white statue of the goddess of lightning, you will hear the dainty footsteps of Madame Pramoj and be amazed by her easy use of English as she greets you.

"No, I have never before been to the United States or visited England," she told me on the day that I called. "This is my first time to be away from Thailand. I learned English in my own country; mostly I think, at the Bangkok Women's Club where I met many American women who live in my far-off capital city.

"I have found that we modern women in Thailand have many ideals similar to those of women in the United States," she went on. "We, also, are interested in careers. There are many women doctors in Thailand. Some of our most widely read authors are women. I have in mind particularly a woman novelist whose name, translated into English, means 'Fresh Flower.' Her writing is similar to what Pearl Buck has done for China. 'Fresh Flower' has delved into the customs and philosophy of the people of Thailand and she writes with understanding.

"But, in one respect, we women of Thailand differ pronouncedly from you in the United States," Madame Pramoj continued. "In society life we are as reserved as they were in nineteenth-century Europe. We do not go out with young men unless we are engaged. Our betrothed are selected by our parents and the marriages are arranged by them. In most other ways we are like westerners. We study hard at universities and try to obtain the same education as boys. The men in Thailand are not so resentful of feminism as the men are in some countries, and they encourage women to be on an equal footing with them."

Madame Pramoj offered me a sweetmeat from an intricately carved silver box. "We have remarkable silversmiths and goldsmiths in Thailand," she told me. "And their work is very fashionable. About 20 years ago girls turned from wearing diamond and emerald adornments to the use of ancient jewelry—those marvelously carved bracelets and necklaces of pure beaten gold. I will show you my native ceremonial costume, the kind of costume from which the women have adapted their jewels for everyday wear."

Madame Pramoj brought a picture of herself when she was 14, taken on the stately occasion of the Celebration of the White Elephant when she rode in a procession. In the photo she beams proudly forth from beneath heavy black bangs. She has a gold-cloth drapery caught over one shoulder by an ornamental gold chain studded with precious jewels. This chain also serves as a belt to hold the over-skirt of many-colored embroidery shot with gold thread that tapers down to her anklets and her pointed, Aladdin-like slippers. Heavy gold amulets hang about her neck, and on her arms are rows of gold bracelets.

"Today," she explained, "I still use material of native weave for my evening clothes, but my dresses are cut on modern American lines. For street wear I like very plain dresses to set off the antique jewelry of which I am so fond."

Washington schools, she told me, are a novel experience for her two little boys, Seri, aged seven, who is named after his father, and Neni, six, who is named after his mother.

With a touch of homesickness she spoke of Bangkok with its gaily carved roofs. "It is called the Venice of the East because of its many canals," she said. "The curved bridges lined with shops are very quaint, but they are being done away with as the canals are modernized."

Turning from Bangkok to future plans, Madame Pramoj told me she welcomed the coming warm weather because it would mean happy sessions of tennis and badminton. Perhaps too, the spring will inspire her to take up music again. "When I was small," she said, "I used to play the piano, but my studies of Thai history, which covers so very many centuries, and the Thai language, to say nothing of studying current events, took up all my days."

This year she thinks they may plan for a more elaborate celebration of their National Holiday on June 24th, since they won't have the flurry of unpacking and presenting credentials that complicated that day last year.

"We shall expect to see you then," she said in parting—and added hospitably, "but don't wait until June to see us again. Please feel free to come often."

Hessler Studio

A recent portrait of Madame Seni Pramoj, wife of Thailand's Minister to the United States. Madame Pramoj presides over her country's Royal Legation in Washington.

Collects Soup Tureens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Jose, Calif.

Collecting of historic soup tureens is a unique hobby with Mrs. Marie Campbell, San Jose musician, who has a choice assortment. Many of her tureens formerly graced the tables of kings, queens, and czars.

She has one of the first soup tureens made in England, one of the original Staffordshires, which is more than 200 years old, and she also has an early Dresden tureen from the collection of Sarah Gump. This one is lavishly decorated in color, and bears tiny human figures in perfect detail. The assortment also includes a gold-covered tureen once owned by the royal family of Russia, and an elaborately cast piece from the Mettlach factory on the banks of the Rhine, made from lava clay and lined with porcelain.

Other interesting pieces found in the collection are an old Willow platter from a lady-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, and a Minssen tureen of a century ago.

Mrs. Campbell says that soup tureens went out of fashion more than a generation ago and have only recently been revived.

The 'Two Peaches' Keep Their Eyes on Their Lawmakers

By the Associated Press

Annapolis, Md.

Some women play bridge. Some women are baseball fans. Mrs. Molly Peach, 70, and her daughter, Le Clare, are legislative fans.

When the Maryland General Assembly opens every year they close their home in Baltimore and move to Annapolis, so that they can go daily and sit in the gallery over the Speaker's rostrum. Mrs. Peach has seldom missed a session since 1910.

"We're not personally interested in anything except good government. We've done a tiny bit of lobbying for things we thought were good for Maryland, and if we see something we believe would be bad for the people, then we tell some legislator we know to watch out for it," Mrs. Peach explained.

Each morning the "two Peaches" decide whether to spend the day at the Senate or the House, or at a committee hearing. Usually they wind up in the House gallery, sitting on chairs "swiped" from the Ways and Means Committee. "Swiped," Mrs. Peach explained, "because the gallery chairs are bolted down, and we like to sit next to the railing where we can look over the edge."

They may buttonhole a legislator for an explanation of some proposed law, or visit Dr. Horace E. Flack, head of the Bureau of Legislative Reference, to untangle some legal question they do not understand.

Busily knitting, Mrs. Peach summed up their philosophy thus: "Just get enough citizens down here to watch what goes on, citizens who want good government and who can take a little time off to see the laws passed, and let them sit in the galleries. Maybe the legislators don't pay much attention to just two of us up there day after day. But if a whole lot of people would come up there with us every day, then these men and women would feel people were behind them and taking an interest in what they were doing. They would be encouraged, and they would pass better laws.

"Yes, sir, our Government will work fine—when enough people take an interest in it."

Favorite Pork Dinners Around the Country

By Isabel Cornell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pork has always been a favorite meat choice with American families—because it's both economical and adaptable. It has a lot of meat and little waste per pound. The left-over fat can be used in cooking, and the bones can be boiled up for stock for delicious soups and sauces. Pork is companionable with practically every vegetable and many fruits—and that makes meal planning easier.

In the eastern part of the United States, loin roast of pork is a favorite dinner dish. For company, it may be fixed as a crown roast with a stuffing of chopped seasoned pork or sausage in the center. But it's just as good served on a platter with baked tomatoes. One secret of the mouth-watering flavor of the juicy tender meat is a bit of garlic. Don't be afraid to try garlic. It enriches the pork flavor so that the meat tastes wonderfully good—but not garlicky. A menu popular in the Middle Atlantic states would be:

Roast Loin of Pork Potato Chips
Tomatoes Stuffed with Rice and Herbs
Julienned String Beans
Rye Rolls Pickle Relish
Dutch Apple Cake

Roast Loin of Pork

Buy a pork loin roast, counting a rib to a serving. Don't forget how good cold sliced pork tastes, so add a few more ribs for good measure. Ask the butcher to saw across the ribs close to the backbone to make carving easier. Season meat with salt, pepper, and a little ginger. Put roast, fat side up, in an open roasting pan. Do not add water or a cover to the pan.

If you use a meat thermometer to tell exactly when your roast is done, insert the bulb into the thickest part of the meat. The inside temperature of well-done pork is 185° F. Allow about 30 minutes per pound cooking time in an oven preheated to 325° F. If the meat has just been removed from the refrigerator, allow 35 minutes per pound and cook in an oven, 325° to 350° F. When some drippings have accumulated in the pan, take out a few tablespoons of fat. Add a crushed clove of garlic; soak a few minutes. Remove garlic and baste roast occasionally with these drippings to flavor meat evenly.

Pork is always cooked well done. During roasting, the backbone will loosen from the meat and be easy to remove before serving. Place your platter on the table so that the ribs face the carver. He should cut close against both sides of each rib, making two thin slices to a portion—one with a bone in it, one without.

Stuffed Tomatoes

Count on a large tomato for each serving. Do not skin; cut off stem end and scoop out insides. (Save them for scalloped tomatoes, tomato sauce, etc.). Salt and pepper inside of tomatoes and place in muffin pans. Fill with rice stuffing; melt a little butter in saucepan; add a little thyme, summer savory, sage, and chopped chives or scallion, salt and black pepper. Simmer a minute or two to blend in flavors; add cooked rice. Stuff tomatoes and put in oven half an hour before roast will be done.

Following our cook's pork tour down South, here is a menu typical of the Gulf States—the kind of dinner that precedes an afternoon siesta.

Frozen Tomato Juice
Roast Fresh Ham Corn Cake
Orange Sweet Potatoes Green Peas
Pecan Pie

A fresh ham weighing 8 to 12 pounds will give 8 to 14 nice servings and delicious scraps. Place meat on a rack in open roasting pan and follow cooking directions for loin of pork. (In this particular meal, garlic should not be used).

To carve a whole ham, place it on the platter fat side up, shank end to the right. Carver should cut off several slices parallel to length of ham from the small meaty section on nearest side. Then turn ham on this cut surface and cut a small wedge from the shank end as a starter. Cut thin slices vertically down through top crust to leg bone. Free slices by running knife along bone at right angles to slices. Turn and carve opposite side of ham.

Going down South in the West you'll find the food is hot—not sweet. For a pork dinner in the extreme southwest corner of the United States you might be served:

Barbecued Pork Rolls and Corn
Corn Meal Crisps
Baked Lima Beans
Sliced Avocado and Greens
Chocolate Cake

Barbecued Pork Rolls and Corn

For four servings, buy about 1 to 1¼ pounds pork shoulder steak. Have it cut into four slices, about ½ inch thick. Pound meat thin; spread each slice with finely minced celery and green pepper; season with salt and pepper. Roll up each piece, fasten with toothpicks, and roll in seasoned flour. Brown rolls in pork fat or bacon drippings in Dutch oven or heavy frying pan; remove from pan and brown 2 onions, sliced. Add ½ teaspoon dry mustard, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon black pepper, 1 to 3 teaspoons chili powder (depending on how hot you can take it), a large can of grade C tomatoes, 2 tablespoons vinegar, 1 teaspoon horseradish and 4 ripe olives, sliced. Cover and simmer 5 minutes. Mix in 1 can whole-kernel corn; put rolls into corn and sauce; cover tightly and simmer about 1½ hours, adding water if sauce cooks too thick.

Bake the lima beans with grated onion, a little brown sugar and molasses, Worcestershire sauce, and dry mustard besides salt and pepper. For four servings, cook 2½ pounds fresh limas, or use 1 can soaked dried limas. Or start from scratch by soaking ¾ pound dried lima beans overnight and boiling slowly until tender. Put beans in baking dish with seasonings, pour in some boiling water and bake, covered, for 1 hour, adding more water if beans dry out.

Out in the Middle West, in Indiana, they say hog and hominy in one breath, and say it often. For a typical Hoosier pork chop dinner, have:

Pork Chops and Fried Hominy
Scalloped Tomatoes and Onions
Potato Rolls
Bread and Butter Pickles
Red Cabbage Salad
Apple Pie

Pork Chops and Fried Hominy

Use pork chops no thicker than 1 inch, allowing 1 to a serving. Brown quickly in hot frying pan. Pour off excess fat. Season chops with salt, pepper, and a dash of cayenne. Add a tablespoon or so of water to pan, cover and simmer over low heat for 35 minutes. Uncover and let remaining moisture evaporate. Push chops to one side and brown squares of hominy in drippings.

Hominy

Put hominy mush or corn meal mush in shallow pan; chill and cut in cubes or squares. Dredge with seasoned flour and brown in pork fat.

MONARCH FRUITS
'Grown where NATURE does her 'BEST'
Picked at the moment of sun-ripened perfection and canned immediately in Monarch's own canneries. Only the choicest berries and fruits are used. Sold only by Independent Grocers.
MONARCH
424 FINER FOODS
"Quality for 88 years"
Reid, Murdoch & Co.
Canners and Manufacturers
*In the famous Willamette Valley in Oregon

Burnett's pure VANILLA
Try Burnett's in cakes, desserts, frostings, candies—and you'll know why it is the single pure vanilla popular in all 48 states.

To Bring out YOUR BEAUTY
Get this amazing book on make-up written by Hollywood's ace make-up man, Perc Westmore. Shows you the seven basic face types and how to bring out the loveliest points in your face with cosmetics, just as Hollywood stars do. Clearly illustrated and diagramed. If not at your store, send 25¢ to
THE HOUSE OF WESTMORE
New York Office, Dept. X
730 Fifth Avenue, New York City

HOW TO COLOR-STYLE A ROOM

Color Schemes and Decorating Ideas Shown in Giant-Sized Portfolio of Color Photographs

Hundreds of interior and exterior color schemes, shown in huge color-photo reproductions on pages two square-feet in area, are the feature of a new color-styling portfolio which was recently received by all authorized Sherwin-Williams Paint Dealers. Known as the Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide, the giant portfolio is lent to householders, realty men and decorators without cost. The photograph above shows, in black and white, one of the hundreds of rooms illustrated in full color in the portfolio.

All of the paint colors shown come ready to use or are achieved merely by mixing two standard Sherwin-Williams paint colors. Also, since the color photos show exactly how a given color will look in a room, the guessing and disappointment that formerly occurred when paint colors were chosen from the usual, tiny color "chips" are now eliminated.

Any Sherwin-Williams Dealer will gladly lend you the Color Guide. Just phone him. No cost or obligation! Or write the Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Advertisement

Puerto Rico Clime Lures Tourists

Sunny skies and balmy temperature of Uncle Sam's island brings influx of visitors.

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Uncle Sam's tropical island of Puerto Rico has grown steadily in favor with tourists during the past year, it has been disclosed by Charles H. C. Pearsall, Vice-President of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company, in a report to his headquarters here.

Mr. Pearsall, together with Mrs. Pearsall and his daughter, Miss Kathleen Pearsall, is making an extended trip to the island, and has found an increasing number of American tourists.

Travel to Puerto Rico, Mr. Pearsall reports, is considerably ahead of last year showing that numerous persons who formerly vacationed abroad are finding their way to the West Indies.

Washed by the blue Caribbean on the South, and by the rolling Atlantic on the North, Puerto Rico has been aptly called "the tropical isle with the temperature clime." The island enjoys a year-around temperature of 76 degrees. There is no land northeast within 2,000 miles, so that despite the island's position in the tropical belt, the ever-blowing trade winds refresh it at all times.

In point of traveling time, Puerto Rico is only four days by ship from New York. It is located 950 miles east of Key West, Florida, the last and most easterly of the greater islands of the West Indies that swing down, in a giant arc, from Florida.

Kathleen Pearsall Mrs. Pearsall C. H. C. Pearsall

The Vice-President of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company, his wife, and daughter are shown during a winter vacation in Puerto Rico. Photograph was taken in San Juan on the palm-lined grounds of the Condado-by-the-Sea.

Travel Editor Enroute

This writer is well on his way today to join the group of newspapermen and automobile officials of the United States who will gather in San Antonio, where the start of a two weeks' Presidential Tour of Mexico will begin on April 1. Your correspondent, along with other members of the party, will be the guest of Mexican Government officials and private travel and hotel men. A full itinerary has been planned by the sponsors of the tour which includes visits to Fortin de las Flores, land of wild orchids, the famous Pyramids, and Xochimilco, place of the floating gardens, to mention a few of the outstanding regions to be visited. The trip from San Antonio to Mexico City will be made by motorcar over the famous Pan-American Highway. The return to San Antonio will be over the "route of a thousand wonders," as covered by the National Railways of Mexico. Reports of the things seen and places visited will be given by this writer in his columns from time to time after his return late in April.

Gardens at Peak

The Magnolia, Middleton Place, and Cyprus Gardens in Charleston, S. C., will be in the height of their bloom during the last week in March and the first week in April, according to reports from the Garden Clubs of Virginia.

Gala Cruises Planned

With Easter vacations in mind, the Clyde-Mallory Lines have worked out a schedule of four special criuse sailing dates in April designed to fit anyone's holiday budget. Leaving New York Thursday, April 10, and the following Saturday and Tuesday, each sailing offers a choice of all-expense vacations ranging in length from 4 to 13 days in such resorts as Charleston, and Jacksonville, St. Augustine, or Miami, Fla.

Brazil Boasts Canals

A city located high in the mountains yet boasting an excellent system of canals may seem a paradox, but such a town is Petropolis, Brazil, once the summering place of the imperial family and today a favorite resort of the country. The town is built at an altitude of about 2,550 feet. On a drive there from nearby Rio de Janeiro, the great Capital of Brazil, travelers wind up through high mountains, and yet at the end of the journey they find a scene reminiscent not of Switzerland or the Rockies but of the low lands of the Netherlands.

The central feature of Petropolis is a deep, wide canal, with several branches into side streets. The canal is bordered by many trees and in certain parts of the town hydrangeas and other flowers have been planted along its banks. The canals are necessary to Petropolis to carry off the waters that pour off the mountains during heavy rains. Without the canals the town would be flooded.

Alaska Favored

Alaska is being rated by leading travel companies as the favorite travel spot for the coming summer. Anticipating a huge volume of traffic for Alaska, the American Express Travel Service has planned an extensive program of cruises and plane trips to Uncle Sam's northern vacationland.

The first of these seven escorted tours is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Wash., on June 14. The average length of the trips is about four weeks. A special feature will be a cruise down the Yukon River visiting settlements made famous in stories by Jack London.

Grow Your Own Berry Pies and Shortcakes

It is surprising the amount of delicious fruits one can get from a small area of ground. Many suburban lots are large enough to accommodate a few of several kinds of fruits, and if one lives in a village or in the country, one ought to experience the joys and satisfactions that come from home-raised fruits.

Since space is frequently the determining factor for many home gardeners, let us consider this point first. One delicious fruit is the grape. Have you thought of a grape arbor as part of the outdoor living room plan? Have you considered the possibility of growing grapes on one side of the garage, or against the end of a porch. Two or three vigorous, well-fed vines will produce huge quantities of fruit. For raspberries or blackberries, perhaps there is a corner, or space along the boundary. One can grow these in the "hill" system, tied to a stake. From five to seven canes makes a good hill, all others being removed. If the ground is reasonably fertile, and the plants are fed generously, these hills may be grown very close together—as close as two feet.

Fascinating Possibility

The cultivated blueberries offer a fascinating possibility for home use. Their chief requirement is an acid soil. If your soil is neutral or on the alkaline side, it can be made acid by mixing in generous quantities of oak leaf mold and adding ammonium sulphate. Cultivated blueberries make a delightful hedge, or may be used as single specimens. There are beautiful blossoms in the spring, attractive leaves in the fall, and during the winter their picturesque, gnarled branches with unusual bark patterns add delight to the winter landscape. The fruit is large—the berries really are full of flavor. Not so flavorful, perhaps as the wild berries you have picked in the pasture and woodland—but delicious, with a flavor all their own. Don't do any pruning on blueberries until the third year after they have been set out.

Raspberries and blackberries are biennials. The new canes that grew last year, for example, will bear their fruit this year, and then the canes are finished. The canes that bear should be removed in the late summer and burned. As the new canes come through the soil in the spring, a number of them will have to be removed if one wants the finest of fruit. Some people grow raspberries in a hedge system, allowing the hedge to be about two feet in width. But several times a season, the plants are thinned out. No cane should be nearer than eight inches to another. This permits the roots to get a maximum of food and moisture, and thus produce fancy fruit.

Need Severe Pruning

Grapes need very severe pruning. Each spring, very early, they should be cut back to the main branches or stems, and only a few laterals or side branches left. From eight to a dozen buds may be left on these laterals. The blossoms, and hence the fruits, come only from new wood. Severe pruning means big crops. There are records of grape vines bearing for scores of years. The roots extend an unbelievably long way. One test case showed roots from a vine extending nearly half a mile! If you have an established vine that has not produced good crops, try two things. First, prune severely; second, feed generously. Beginning early in April (for the latitude of Boston) spread two or three quarts of fertilizer in a radius of 10 or 15 feet, each two weeks through June.

Strawberries? Certainly — the home fruit garden is not complete. The hill system, a plant each 10 or 12 inches, is favored by many. The matted row may be depended on to yield two quarts per foot in a good situation. Last year from a certain 60-foot row, 120 quarts of beautiful berries were picked, and several quarts of seconds. Strawberries should be set out as early as possible. After the first two weeks, feed them frequently with 5-8-7, a little at a time. If you use the matted row system, space the runner plants six inches apart. Mulch with pine needles, straw, or peat moss for the winter.

A fruit garden is fun to handle, easy to grow, and the rewards in delicious, fresh fruits are a joy to a gardener's heart. If you have few or no fruits on the home grounds, it will be a new pleasure to develop this phase of gardening.

A Tuesday Feature.

Feed Your Plants THE EASY WAY
Kem LIQUID PLANT FOOD
Grows Superior Plants in Soil or Without Soil
Trial Offer: Send 25c for generous trial bottle postpaid anywhere in U. S. A.
WRITE FOR Name of nearest Kem Dealer. Free illustrated literature.
KEM LABORATORIES, Dept. M1-, Lodi, N. J.

SEEDS
FOR THE HOME GARDEN
Implements • Fertilizers
Trees • Shrubs • Plants
Landscape Service
Formerly Burbree Nurseries
Same management, same personnel!
THE BAY STATE GARDEN SHOP
1265 MASSACHUSETTS AVE
LEXINGTON, MASS.
Telephone: LEX. 1700

Libel Libel—Even on Air, Governor Langlie Rules

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 25 (AP)—A bill passed by the Legislature to exempt radio station operators from liability for libelous statements made over the air, unless the operator failed to exercise due care, has been vetoed by Gov. Arthur Langlie.

The Governor said defamatory statements were just as libelous whether they were printed or radiocast. He said he recognized the technical difficulties which radio stations may have to control these matters, but "nevertheless it seems to me it is one for which such stations must continue to assume responsibility."

U·S·S CYCLONE FENCE
PROPERTY PROTECTION PAYS!
Iron, Wire, and Rustic Wood
Estimates at no obligation
It takes a long time, lots of hard work and much careful planning to build a nice lawn or a beautiful garden. Our service includes expert advice in helping to lay out and properly protect the hard work and beauty which you will prize so highly.
WRITE OR PHONE
SECURITY FENCE COMPANY
440 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Mass. Tel. SOM. 3900
925 Broad Street, Providence Williams 1800
181 State Street, Portland, Me. Tel. 4-1110

Willkie Ties War Pledge To Plea for Fair Peace

TORONTO, March 25 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie received a thunderous ovation from 15,000 Canadians here last night when, in urging all-out aid to Britain he declared that the United States should "give every ship, and more than every ship that is free and unnecessary, give ships until it hurts, keep them going and victory then is sure."

His emphasis on American ships for Britain was a departure from his prepared speech and it caused a prolonged burst of applause and cheers.

Mr. Willkie said the war in Europe must end in eradication of Naziism, but asserted that the ensuing peace "must not again lock 80,000,000 people in a prison wall of trade limits and economic degradation to spawn brutality, racial intolerance and war."

In his address, opening Canada's campaign to raise $5,500,000 for national auxiliary war services, Mr. Willkie declared that "civilization cannot afford such another mistake" as the one that followed the World War peace.

The new peace, he said, must be "made in a spirit of intelligent, mutual helpfulness and good will," and he added that "a military victory alone will not save the democratic system."

Mr. Willkie was given an enthusiastic welcome on his arrival here, ticker tape and torn paper showering down as his car moved through the streets.

He and Mrs. Willkie stood on the City Hall steps and reviewed a military parade. Later he addressed the Ontario Legislature and then went to Camp Little Norway where he inspected members of the Royal Norwegian Air Force.

After a private dinner at the York Club with Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Mr. Willkie was introduced at a mass meeting in Maple Leaf Gardens.

During an interview Mr. Willkie said his aim was to convert "Americans to the international viewpoint . . . to bring the United States into unity about their foreign policy and support for all aid to Britain."

Speaks as Citizen

Mr. Willkie spoke substantially as follows:

I come tonight to speak to you as a citizen of the United States, not as the representative of any government or party. Under the political system of many democracies, a defeated candidate for the highest office, occupies a position of responsibility in the administration of government or in the leadership of the minority in legislative debate or as the formally elected head of his party. In the United States, by custom and under our constitutional system, he occupies none of these positions. He is but a private citizen exercising such influence as his words may convey or as his fellow citizens may accord him.

I come, however, not only with personal good will—which I imagine all speakers from my country bring to you—but with tangible evidence of the good will of my fellow countrymen. For I bring with me from the Linen Trade Association of the United States a check for £5,000 with which to purchase a Spitfire airplane for Britain. When the Linen Trade Association read in the public press that I was to take part in this ceremony tonight, they asked me to bring this check and give it to you, the people of Canada, on this occasion.

I present it now to your Prime Minister, the Hon. Mackenzie King, on their behalf, as a symbol—and some substance—of the interest which the people of my country have in the successful outcome of the war.

This gift to the Wings for Britain, I might add, seems to me an indication not only of our admiration for your great war effort but also an appreciation of the easy good friendship that has grown up between us. John MacCormac, former Canadian correspondent of the New York Times, in his recent lively analysis of Canada and the United States, pointed out that the Canadian in dress, manner, and social customs, is almost more at home with a Yankee than with a Briton:

"Given almost any provocation"—I am quoting him—"he will discard his waistcoat, which he knows as a vest. He . . . likes two crusts on his pies, and dislikes brussels sprouts and boiled puddings. . . . He prefers baseball to cricket, likes his football rough, shoots golf, at par instead of bogey."

Tasks Here Similar

All of this may be a little exaggerated but it indicates the same liking for us and our ways that we have for you and yours. That is what pleases us.

Many of us have read George Wrong's fine history of Canada with appreciation and have gained from it a better understanding.

I have traveled widely in Canada, in the French Provinces, in Mid-Canada and in the Far West—incidentally, with us a westerner is a westerner, whether he comes from Alberta or Oregon. And I have been in every state of the United States—as you may have heard. Nowhere, in either country, have I ever heard the people of the other referred to as "foreigners." We don't think of each other that way.

It is because of this genuine mutual friendliness—not a matter of government propaganda but an instinct of people who have come to know, respect, and like one another, that I am glad to be here tonight.

I am honored to be able to participate in the launching of this drive. I have seen with my own eyes the faithful, courageous work of your organizations in the bombed and shattered cities, the army camps, and hospitals of our common mother country as she fights so gallantly and steadfastly to preserve the front line of liberty—our common heritage and present possession.

We who are behind that front line know that in that battle is not only England's hope and our hope but the hope of millions of men and women in France, Poland, Holland, and Norway, and in all the other captured countries of Europe. And as information gradually trickles through the wall of censorship, we learn that millions more in Germany and Italy pray nightly that there may be somehow lifted from them the curse of totalitarian enslavement.

Pledge to Remove Curse

We in the United States, I am proud to say, have now with only a few dissenting voices, pledged ourselves to help remove that curse from effective leadership in world affairs. And we have made this resolution not for academic or sentimental reasons but for very hard-headed and practical ones. We know that our way of life—the right of men to be free in their civil, religious, and cultural life, to aspire and to achieve without the control of an all-powerful government—we know that that way of life cannot survive in a world where Nazism reigns supreme.

We also know that the well-being, the standard of living and the very liberty of our people is inescapably dependent upon large areas in this world where men of all nations may trade by economic laws and the rules of commerce and not by the mandates of military-minded dictators. We know too, that democracy thrives when the areas of liberty are expanding and dies when they are contracting.

The citizens of my country who come to visit your country, speak of our unfortified borders, of the wide prevalence of a common language, of a cultural life which has many similar aspects. Those are invaluable joint assets. Tonight, however, I acclaim not these, but our present union of purpose, by our respective methods, to provide Britain with the necessary aid to preserve freedom's front.

I want to say to you, if I learned one thing in Britain it is that one of the keys to our victory depends upon the people of Canada, the people of the United States supplying more and more ships. They must do this so that they may keep that northern lung breathing until Canada and the United States and England together can build such an air force as to have such supremacy in the air that this devastation and destruction will come to an end.

Give Till It Hurts

I plead with you, citizens of Canada, I plead with my fellow countrymen across the border, give every ship, give more than every ship, give more than every ship that is free and unnecessary, give ships until it hurts, keep them going, keep them going, and victory, then, is sure.

We, on our side of the line, are going to provide ships to carry food and munitions to our beleaguered brethren. We are gearing our great production facilities to the making of airplanes to give them eventual superiority in the air. Our arsenals are forging guns to blast away the trucculence of boastful war lords. As in the last war, you are doing your part brilliantly and courageously with men and material. Your aviators are a part of the Royal Air Force, whose intrepid gallantry is writing an heroic epic which will be told for centuries in song and story. Your training crews and mechanics are contributing immeasurably to one of the supreme necessities of this war—superiority in the air. Your wheat fields and cattle ranges are providing all-important food. And you, the people of Canada, of your own volition are fighting side by side with British soldiers on a dozen fronts.

We are confident that with the help of our joint efforts, England will win.

But all of us, Englishmen, Canadians, and citizens of the United States, know that it is not enough merely to win—we now know that we must do much more and in many ways much less than that. We must, when this war ends, have a peace not written in hate or reprisal or in terms of territorial aggrandizement or imperialistic designs. It must be a peace made in a spirit of intelligent, mutual helpfulness, and good will. For a military victory alone will not save the democratic system. Democracy, as a way of life, is competing with various totalitarian ways of life. And democracy will win only if it works better than they do.

Sterile Leadership

Within the last few months I have had the unusual privilege of talking to the citizens and political leaders of England, of Portugal, of Canada, of the United States, and also of persons recently returned from discussion with the people of Germany, and France, and Italy. All of them, with rare unanimity, agree that the trade restrictions and barriers, the unpayable indemnities, the arbitrary redrawing of boundaries, the moral degradation imposed by the Versailles Treaty of Peace, somehow produced the present Frankenstein of Naziism and war.

They likewise know that from 1919 to 1939 a sterile and unimaginative political leadership among all of us—a leadership constantly living on the catch phrases and half truths of outmoded nationalism and promoted by economic hates—failed to co-operate to create international monetary standards, enlarged trade areas and world economic recovery which could have corrected the errors of the treaty and saved the world from its present unspeakable mess.

Civilization cannot afford such another mistake. We must begin now to shape in our minds the kind of world we want. We must not await the war's end to make these purposes clear. For then some men will feel the gloat of victory, and others the bitterness of defeat; demogagues will capitalize the passions of the people and the greedy grasping of some will teach only an immediate material advantage; and superpatriots among us all again will shout the shiboleths of nationalism and isolation.

We must have the imagination to dare and the vision to see that from such cataclysms as we are experiencing today, great ventures are possible. My own beloved country, with its priceless tradition of liberty, was born and grew to life in a similar period. And we can, if we have the will, convert what seems to be the death rattle of our time into the birth pains of a new and better order.

The conquered countries of Europe must be restored to liberty. Czechoslovakia, Poland, Holland, Belgium, and Norway must live again, vitally as part of a larger world of trade, not contracted into arid economic units. China should be saved from aggression and permitted to go forward on the path of the new China with her enormous possibilities of trade within herself and with the rest of the world.

Naziism and all it means as a menace to liberty must and shall be eradicated utterly and its leaders driven from power. But we must not again lock 80,000,000 people in a prison wall of trade limits and economic degradation to spawn brutality, racial intolerance, and war.

And above all, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States must join together in eliminating their own trade barriers and obstructions. And each must work to end within itself its political, economic, and social maladjustments.

Thus we can, if we will, create a world in which the standard of living of all men who work will rise; in which the urge of enterprise will bear its rich and ripening fruit to be more equitably enjoyed by all. We have the opportunity of the ages. Canada, England, and the United States are today of one purpose. May we remain joined tomorrow for this nobler purpose.

Ford Exhibit Permanent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich.—The "Ford Cycle of Production," mammoth 150-ton revolving exhibit which was the feature of the Ford Motor Company's pavilion at the 1939-40 New York World's Fair, is being moved into a permanent home here, ready for visitors by the middle of June, according to Ford officials.

Hotels and Resorts

San Francisco

DOWN TOWN IN SAN FRANCISCO
HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
17 Stories of Hospitality
All Rooms Outside All with Tub & Shower All with Radio
No Liquor Service
ONE RATE ONLY
$2.50 Single
$3.50 Double
$4.00 Twins
Low Family Rates
Excellent Food at Popular Prices
Garage 50c
P. TREMAIN LOUD, Mgr.
COR. TAYLOR & O'FARRELL

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 one person; $3.50 $4.00 and $4.50 two persons; without bath, $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

HOTEL DRAKE-WILTSHIRE
STOCKTON AT POST • SAN FRANCISCO
In the heart of downtown city, half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. 250 rooms with bath. SINGLE $2.00 Double $2.50

Columbia Hotel
O'Farrell Street at Taylor
SAN FRANCISCO
Most central location. Famous restaurants, theatres and shops in immediate vicinity
Christian Science church in same block
Rooms with Bath, 2.00—2.50
Rooms with detached bath and shower 1.50—2.00

California

Hotel Benjamin Franklin
Offering the facilities of a Metropolitan hotel plus the surroundings of a country estate.
Just thirty minutes from San Francisco. Excellent Dining Facilities.
SAN MATEO CALIFORNIA

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American foods. Rates invitingly reasonable — from $5 European, with meals $8.
Bennett B. Touster, General Mgr.

Winter Can't Bite You Here!
You'll enjoy the mild air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Solarium. Children's playroom. Sun decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The SEASIDE
A Boardwalk Hotel ATLANTIC CITY
HARRISON COOK, Res. Mgr.

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
ROOM BATH MEALS Per Day $10
Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays). Write for information.
$12, $14 Per Person
F. Ernest Tood, Res. Mgr.
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

Texas

DRISKILL HOTEL
300 Rooms of Solid Comfort
Cafe
Coffee Shop
W. L. Stark, Mgr.
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS with BATH
$3.50 up
The Roosevelt HOTEL
GEORGE V. RILEY, Mgr.

Chicago

Stop at AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL
The MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO
LEONARD HICKS Managing Director

SHERIDAN PLAZA HOTEL
4607 SHERIDAN RD., CHICAGO
$1.50 to $3.00 daily
All outside rooms with bath
Elevated 2 Blocks—Church Near
Telephone—LONgbeach 1900

Kansas City, Mo.

20 STORIES OF COMFORT
450 Outside Rooms with Tub, Shower and Radio. Rates from $2.50
HOTEL Phillips
Baltimore Avenue at Twelfth
KANSAS CITY, MO. — C. E. PHILLIPS, Pres.

Armour at Warwick Blvd KANSAS CITY, MO
Bellerive
Quiet, refined, residential atmosphere. Close to churches and shopping centers. Complete Hotel Service, Including Garage

Hotel PRESIDENT
For Gracious Living
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL DE SOTO
IN ST. LOUIS
Entirely remodeled, redecorated and refurnished guest rooms from $2.00. Located in the heart of downtown St. Louis
O. F. Greathouse, Mgr.
Locust at Eleventh

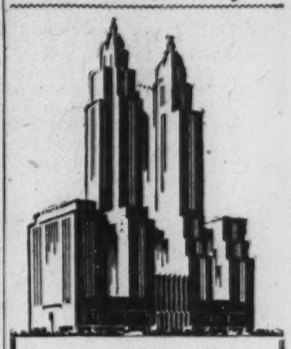
NEXT STOP ST. LOUIS!
AND MY STOP IS HOTEL Mayfair!
TOPS IN FOOD & SERVICE AND RIGHT DOWNTOWN
ALL ROOMS WITH BATH RADIO RECEPTION

Colorado

SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

DENVER COLORADO
OLIN HOTEL
1420 LOGAN
ACROSS THE STREET FROM FIRST CHURCH
$2.00 Single Exceptional Food
$4.00 Double No Liquor Served
Management JOHN HUNTINGTON "BILLY" BRIGGS

New York City



Speaking of "Incidentals"
"They get you on the little things!"...How often have you heard it, said it and seen it in your travels!... but you'll never hear it from a Waldorf guest... he'll tell you, rather, that the little things are a fair example of the economy of all things, at The Waldorf.
THE WALDORF ASTORIA
Park Ave., 49th to 50th, New York

New York's Newest HOTEL EDISON
46th to 47th and BROADWAY
Ideal location. Perfect Service and Comfort.
MARIA KRAMER PRESIDENT
HOTEL LINCOLN SAME OWNERSHIP
IN THE HEART OF TIMES SQUARE

Your Hotel is WHERE You Live The BARCLAY is HOW
A short walk from Grand Central
Single Rooms from $5; Double Rooms from $7
2 Room Suites from $12
THE BARCLAY
George W. Lindholm, Manager
111 East 48th Street, New York

do more—see more
... time saving convenience and complete comfort in the center of all you want to do in New York. Rooms from $4.50
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
MADISON AVE., AT 45th ST., N. Y.
BERNAM G. HINES, Managing Director

FOR YOUR HOME IN NEW YORK
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
Henry A. Rost, Managing Director
George Suter, Resident Manager
Savoy-Plaza
FIFTH AVENUE - 58th TO 59th STS. - NEW YORK

COMING TO NEW YORK?
$2 up
Stop at the centrally located King Edward Hotel. 120 W. 44th St. 500 rooms 200 baths. Write for free guide. "SEE NEW YORK."
B. B. Cummings, Mgr.
King Edward Hotel

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything
Upstate 600 Rooms
Rates Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Florida

The TRAYMORE Miami Beach
DIRECTLY ON OCEAN AT 24TH ST.
Luxuriously appointed. Dining Room. Private Beach and Cabanas.
SPRING RATES NOW IN EFFECT
ROBERT B. HYATT, Mgr.

See Also
Hotel and Resort Advertising
Every Friday

The Home Forum

No. 1 Ivory Tower Place

Mr. Maploony's letter could not have come at a less opportune moment. The first of the great storms Nicholas had promised me had begun to pulse and throb out of a bitter northeast after a forenoon of darkening silence. My work had withered at the first flakes. I must see, must miss nothing. I became hare and deer and hawk, all eyes, all sensitivity and registration. Aunt Abby, the cat, who never concerned herself with transient influences anyway, drew nearer the hearth and gave herself up to the consideration of early Egyptian proverbs. But Hannah, in the kitchen, gave evidence of the imaginative excitement outdoors by a quiet singing at her work and an unfettered contentment of countenance.

Nature loves paradoxes. Lightness flowed from darkness. The first tranced hours of snowfall communicated an ever-rising joy impossible for agitation to exceed. As calmness yielded to wilder rhythms, the heart gathered itself together as a shelter for that other calmness lost. The frail ephemeral flakes cut into the memory like cold chisels. A farm, the most domestic place on earth, is the best vantage ground on which to view the wilderness of a great storm. It furnishes measuring rods for every maximum. The spruces lining the road have vanished; this is no ordinary storm. Now the barn is graying into invisibility. This means it is snowing faster than an inch an hour. The drift at the back door is knee-deep; the snow means it, for mere pleasantries of snowfall do not pack so. The eye gauges intensity against the familiar, and intensity is the ultimate beacon toward which the heart strains. Let intensity gain, the heart mounts.

* * *

By four, the stately progress of the storm had reached a passionate rapture. The great assault was on. Cavalry, infantry, the uncountable squadrons of the air, overrode the landscape in so vast a flow of numbers as to shame the dreams of the mightiest world-conqueror yet born. With a child's joy, I wrapped up to carry hot mash to Hannah's chickens. The bare elms were beginning to sound a deep-throated song. The blinding tangle of flakes sped down the rising wind and nipped at my eyes. The well-housed chickens were a grateful sight, a comforting aspect of domesticity. But as I worked my way back to the house, I asked myself, "Do I long for peace? No, not unless it be the inner singing peace I am enjoying now. Let beauty whirl! Let it destroy the easy-gone paths! Let it freeze one with its dangerous glances! Destruction could be beautiful, too." But I knew, as I thought these things, as they were blown into my mouth, that in no unguaranteed way was I brave. Hannah's haven of warmth and light and friendliness was but a few steps ahead, and the destruction was miscalled since nothing, except a season, but would emerge more beautiful than before. The perils were all play-perils, just as a good man, whose works go hand in hand with an inviolable faith in the divine laws, is never in total danger, though the tigers of ignorance rage for his flesh.

It was at this storm-exalted minute that I found Nicholas back from work, and was given Mr. Maploony's letter. I had had several from him. At first they were glad I was having a good time, then a shade querulous at my delaying, then indignant, perhaps justifiably, for he and I had become as complementary to each other as winter and a stout overcoat. Bachelors run to habits as the earth turns eastward, and scream shrilly when the cream isn't handy to the porridge. This letter began, however, with a coo.

"I've been intending to write, but a great deal has happened to prevent any orderly thought or performance. The baby has arrived. Jeff has not mentioned whether or not he is disappointed that it is a girl. I saw it and was put to it to invent the desired compliments. I cannot imagine anything less like a fragile blossom, as Miss Chillum, who was with me, called it; unless one calls geraniums fragile. What should I get it for a present? It is eight pounds, I believe. Please write immediately what you consider proper for me to buy for 'the precious bundle'—another of Miss Chillum's terms for it. Kitty, Jeff, and the blossom all send love to you, by the way. If it is a mug, do I put the whole child's name on it?

* * *

"Miss Chillum is growing very sarcastic about your continued absence from this city. Yesterday, when I was trying to reach the bank before it closed, I ran into her, and she began at once upon your remaining in hiding, as she calls it, during these critical times. 'Is he man or mouse?' she asked caustically. To humor her, I said that I thought you were entering the mouse stage. 'Then it is your duty to stop it,' she said emphatically. 'Draw him out of his ivory tower. It is high time he came down to earth. Poetry is all very well in its way, but at this minute there is a fifth columnist behind every drawn shade in Washington, and what is he doing about it? Nothing. Only last week I asked General Puffer if I could start a "Society for the Suppression of Invisible Enemies." And he is going to think about it.' She said several other things. Needless to add, the bank was closed when I got there.

"*The Congressional Record* has been humming, lately. My boss complimented me on straightening out a congressman from Wisconsin recently. He had been reading from the wrong speech, one he had made when belonging to a previous party. It required only a change or two to save him from much embarrassment.

"I must close now as room 503's radio has started and, as I believe they teach in physics, two things cannot occupy the same space at the same time. I asked the woman who owns it if she never got tired of listening to it, and she said, 'Oh, I rarely listen to it. It goes for hours without my hearing it.' Then I said, 'For whom do you play it?' and she looked at me as if I had asked something unintelligible. It is as you once said—if a man could put a woman into words, he would have an enviable gift. Yet I thought you were talking the ordinary nonsense at the time, and still do. We will go into this farther when you return.

"And that brings me to the point of this letter. *Are* you comng back before Easter? If so, *when*? If not, *why not*? From your own philosophy, I judge that I have a right to know. Friends are people who have things in common, but at the moment you and I have only distance in common. And how would you like me to sign myself,

yours distantly,
J. P. Maploony

P. S.

I believe, now, that it is a boy,
hurriedly,
J. P. M."

* * *

I handed this communication to Nicholas. He read it ponderingly, and at length said, "Let's demolish Maploony before supper. We have time. Let's take the ivory tower accusation first. I know enough about ships to know that they have a lookout, a crow's nest. The job of the fellow up there is to watch out for dangers, icebergs, and so forth. Now this Miss Chillum, the moment the ship got into a danger zone, would haul the man down. She'd say, 'Lookouts are all very well in their way, but it's high time they came down to deck.' Isn't a poet a lookout? Doesn't he need a tower? The thing civilization should do now is to shoo every blessed poet up into his tower."

"It's the ivoriness of it they complain about," I suggested.

"Meaning the poet's so-called aloofness, his supposed allegiance to his disdainfully selfish dreams, the unreality of his withdrawal," Nicholas retorted. "Well, there are poets and poets. Nobody gets angrier than I at these little-magazine poets who are unintelligible to anyone who hasn't read what's written under the left wing of an extinct scarab. I admit that their allegiance is to an ego so haughty that they wish to exclude all but the two or three in the know. They don't live in a tower but in an airless curio cabinet. What do you measure a real poet by? His scope. His understanding of people. His appreciation of things they may, in their preoccupations, have missed. His one passion is to persuade them to see with him, to include them in his own happiness. He is so sociable that he has to spread his heart on paper for all to see. But since the gestation of poetry requires silence and withdrawal, he does have a retiring place. I see nothing selfish in that. It's a kind of consecration. I'd go so far as to say that the poet who can't give his address as *No. 1 Ivory Tower Place, Arcady, No Man's Land*, isn't a very consecrated poet. The poet is a sharer or he is no poet. But he must have something to share and he will have little to share if he does nothing but spend his hours in the lunacies of public living, buying and selling, and attending testimonial banquets. He has three major allegiances, to God, to society, to his individual gift; and his value and genuineness depend on his ability to render unto each of these that which is truly theirs with the accrued interest that honest living provides. The poet is watcher, learner, imparter, joy-giver, and on no forty-hours-a-week basis, either. His tower should be white, but its furnishings aren't entirely silken couches. It's too open; they'd be ruined."

* * *

Nicholas smiled at his own heat and then said, "Did Hannah rescue this one? I threw it away but still remember it. I called it *Sentinel Pine*, but *Pine As Poet* would do.

Rooted on rock, this lonely one
Must watch the stars go by,
Yet from their going slowly learns
The long ways of the sky.

It cannot join the pleasuring birds
That parry with flight the fall,
Yet staying, it shelters the rarer one
From winter's scowl.

Its green boughs would impart the joy
Its rounded hours receive,
Till even the voiceless little winds
Are singing as they leave.

T. Morris Longstreth

The Christian Science Monitor

"The Quai de Bercy in Paris": *A Painting by Paul Cézanne*

This picture was painted in 1877 by the great modern master, Paul Cézanne. The 1870's represented an era of change in his style of painting. He shifted from the romantic viewpoint to an impersonal and objective approach to painting. He had come in contact with the Impressionists and had learned from them to paint outdoors and to achieve results through the judicious and painstaking handling of color.

This picture shows the typical subject matter that interested the Impressionist painters, who dropped legend, poetry, and grandiloquence and painted the daily scene; the streets and rivers and bridges with the bustle of traffic thereon. It was not the subject which roused them, but the manner in which it was represented in terms of light, coloration, atmospheric qualification.

Cézanne's paintings, seen in the original, reveal his spare brushwork, his devotion to well-planned design, and his ability to produce the illusion of a concrete world in a few calculated strokes.

D. A.

The Robin Chorus

The robins are not good solo singers, but their chorus, as, like primitive fire-worshippers, they hail the return of light and warmth to the world, is unrivalled. There are a hundred singing like one. They are noisy enough then, and sing, as poets should, with no afterthought. But when they come after cherries to the tree near my window, they muffle their voices, and their faint *pip, pip, pop!* sounds far away at the bottom of the garden, where they know I shall not suspect them of robbing the great black-walnut of its bitter-rinded store. They are feathered Pecksniffs, to be sure, but then how brightly their breasts, that look rather shabby in the sunlight, shine in a rainy day against the dark green of the fringe-tree! . . . Alas, yes! I have no doubt his breast was redder at that very moment with the blood of my raspberries. On the whole he is a doubtful friend in the garden. He makes his dessert of all kinds of berries, and is not averse from early pears. But when we remember how omniverous he is, eating his own weight in an incredibly short time, and that Nature seems exhaustible in her invention of new insects hostile to vegetation, perhaps we may reckon that he does more good than harm. For my own part, I would rather have his cheerfulness and kind neighborhood than many berries. — From "My Study Windows," by James Russell Lowell. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Sacrifice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Scriptures declare the oneness and allness of good. The Psalmist set forth this great fact in the beautiful statement (Psalms 145:9), "The Lord is good to all: and his tender mercies are over all his works." The Scriptures also declare that God is the only creator, the author of all that is real and true. In Revelation this basic fact of being is recorded in the sublime statement (4:11), "Thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created." Since God is the only creator and He is infinite good, His creation is a good creation, forever reflecting the infinite goodness of God. God's creation abides in good and expresses good. The Bible teaches us that God created man in His own image and likeness. Man, then, embodies good and reflects His creator, infinite good. This true man, the man of God's creating, manifests every true and good quality. If one would abide continuously in the consciousness of these eternal verities, his peace would be assured and unchanging.

The Scriptures not only tell us what is true, but also expose the falsity of that which is wrong, so that we shall no longer be deceived by it. They bring the light of Truth which dispels the darkness of error. Christ Jesus declared (John 8:12), "I am the light of the world;" and the light which he brought to the world revealed the allness of good and the nothingness of evil. He demonstrated this great fact in healing the sick, reforming the sinner, and overcoming death. Christian Science is proving the same truth in doing the same works. The human mind, through ignorance, false belief, and wrong education, believes in another or material creation, with accompanying wrong conditions called sin, poverty, disease, discord, sorrow, and death. Christian Science, the Science of Christianity, shows us clearly the falsity of these assumptions and how to overcome the baneful results of such erroneous theories and false concepts. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 286): "In the Saxon and twenty other tongues *good* is the term for God. The Scriptures declare all that He made to be good, like Himself, —good in Principle and in idea. Therefore the spiritual universe is good, and reflects God as He is." As we understand this basic truth of being, we cease to believe in an evil creator, an evil creation, or evil, erroneous conditions. We know that the spiritual alone is true, and we are no longer misled or deceived by the false, baseless, and untrue. This is working out our salvation. We are saved and redeemed from accepting as real the wrong, and are enabled to see what is eternally right. We gain a higher and better concept of reality, which ennobles and enriches our experience with true ideas and divine verities. Christian Science gives us the Christianly scientific process by means of which this is accomplished.

In "No and Yes" Mrs. Eddy tells us (p. 33), "Self-sacrifice is the highway to heaven." In human thinking the word "sacrifice" has often been associated with the thought of deprivation or loss. Christian Science shows us clearly that this is a perverted viewpoint. In its primary sense the word "sacrifice" means "to make holy; to give up in favor of a higher or more imperative object or duty." God is infinite Love and bestows upon His creation that which promotes its happiness, health, and well-being. God is all-bestowing good, for He has nothing but good to give. The Christian Scientist soon learns that he does not have to give up anything that is essential to his harmony or welfare, but only to forsake the nonessential, the worthless, and the false. He has only to part with excess mental baggage, with that which would impede his spiritual progress if not forsaken. He surrenders that which is wrong "in favor of a higher or more imperative object or duty." The mountain climber may make a journey which entails a mighty effort, but he is richly rewarded by the magnificent view which is his when he gains the summit. The right thinker—he who gladly abandons the belief in that which is evil, selfish, or sensual —finds his whole life uplifted and exalted. He enjoys more fully the good which he has attained, and a greater degree of good is constantly unfolded. Self-sacrifice shows him the way to heaven, harmony, and enables him to avoid needless detours and vexatious delays.

It is axiomatic that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. He who follows the straight line of true knowing, noble living, and exalted seeking, finds the narrow way that leads straight to the goal of abiding joy, permanent health, unfailing success, unending peace. To be good, do good, express good, can only bring good, and result in a greater manifestation of good. Nothing is lost in the process but the worthless and unreal. The dross is separated from the gold; the unsubstantial and fleeting disappear, that the substantial and eternal may appear in all their grandeur and glory. The road of self-sacrifice and heavenly attainment is open to all. This road is not one of reluctant giving up, but the gladsome one of joyous ascension to the heights of holiness, where the human is lost in the divine, and the pure in heart see what is eternally real—the spiritually beautiful, the soulful, the unchangeably good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Sacrifice

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

Les Écritures déclarent l'unicité, la totalité du bien. Le Psalmiste expose ce grand fait lorsqu'il dit en termes simples et beaux (Psaume 145:9): "L'Éternel est bon envers tous, et ses compassions s'étendent sur toutes ses œuvres." Les Écritures affirment également que Dieu est le seul créateur, l'auteur de toutes les choses réelles et vraies. Dans l'Apocalypse, ce fait de l'être, cette vérité fondamentale prend la forme d'une assertion sublime (4:11): "Tu as créé toutes choses, et c'est par ta volonté qu'elles existent et qu'elles ont été créées." Dieu étant à la fois le seul créateur et le bien infini, Sa création doit être bonne, car elle reflète éternellement l'infinie bonté de Dieu. La création divine demeure dans le bien, elle exprime le bien. La Bible nous apprend que Dieu créa l'homme à Son image, selon Sa ressemblance. Ainsi l'homme représente le bien; il reflète son créateur, le bien sans limites. Cet homme véritable, créé par Dieu, manifeste toutes les qualités justes et bonnes. Si nous restions toujours conscients de ces vérités éternelles, nous jouirions d'une paix certaine, inaltérable.

Non seulement les Écritures nous disent ce qui est vrai, mais elles démasquent l'imposture du mal, pour que nous n'en soyons plus les dupes. Elles répandent la lumière de la Vérité, qui chasse les ténèbres de l'erreur. Le Christ Jésus déclara (Jean 8:12): "Je suis la lumière du monde;" or la lumière qu'il apportait au monde révélait la totalité du bien et le néant du mal. Il démontra ce grand fait par la guérison des malades, la régénération des pécheurs, la victoire sur la mort. En accomplissant des œuvres identiques, la Science Chrétienne prouve la même vérité. Sous l'empire de l'ignorance, des croyances erronées, d'une éducation mal comprise, l'entendement humain croit à une autre création qui serait matérielle, où prévaudraient des conditions mauvaises telles que le péché, la pauvreté, la maladie, les conflits, le chagrin, la mort. La Science Chrétienne — la Science du christianisme — nous fait nettement voir la fausseté de ces hypothèses et la manière de surmonter les pernicieux résultats des théories et des concepts erronés. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit, à la page 286: "En anglo-saxon et dans vingt autres langues on se sert du mot qui signifie le bien pour désigner Dieu. Les Écritures déclarent que tout ce qu'Il fit est bon, comme Lui-même, bon en Principe et en idée. Par conséquent l'univers spirituel est bon, et reflète Dieu tel qu'Il est." A mesure que nous comprenons cette importante vérité de l'être, nous cessons de croire à un méchant créateur, à une création mauvaise, à des conditions erronées ou malignes. Nous savons que le spirituel seul est vrai, et nous ne sommes plus les dupes de ce qui est faux, illusoire, sans fondement. C'est ainsi que nous travaillons à notre salut. Nous sommes sauvés et rachetés de la croyance que le mal puisse être réel, et nous parvenons à voir ce qui est éternellement juste. A mesure que nous acquérons un concept meilleur et plus haut de la réalité, les vraies idées et les vérités divines viennent enrichir notre vie, ennoblir notre carrière. La Science Chrétienne nous fait connaître le processus chrétiennement scientifique par lequel s'accomplit cette œuvre.

Dans *Non et Oui*, Mrs. Eddy parle du sacrifice et dit notamment (p. 33): "L'abnégation de soi est la route du ciel." Les humains ont souvent associé le terme "sacrifice" avec la pensée des pertes ou des privations. C'est là un faux point de vue, comme nous le montre clairement la Science Chrétienne. "Sacrifier" signifiait à l'origine "faire une œuvre sacrée;" le dictionnaire en donne cette définition: "Renoncer à quelque chose en vue d'un but ou d'un devoir supérieurs." Dieu, l'Amour infini, ne dispense à Sa création que les choses contribuant au bonheur, à la santé, au bien-être. Dieu est le bien, la source de tout ce qui est bon; Il ne saurait donner des choses contraires à Sa nature. Le Scientiste Chrétien ne tarde pas à se rendre compte qu'il s'agit non point de renoncer aux facteurs essentiels concourant à l'harmonie et à l'intérêt véritables, mais d'abandonner ce qui est inutile, illusoire, sans valeur. Il doit laisser derrière lui tout excédent de bagage mental susceptible d'entraver ses progrès spirituels. "En vue d'un but ou d'un devoir supérieurs," il abandonne ce qui est faux. Au cours d'une ascension, l'alpiniste doit quelquefois faire de grands efforts et les soutenir longtemps; mais il en est bien récompensé par la vue magnifique dont il jouit au sommet. Celui qui pense conformément à la justice — qui abandonne avec joie la croyance aux traits mauvais, égoïstes, sensuels — s'aperçoit que sa vie tout entière s'ennoblit et s'élève. Il jouit davantage du bien auquel il est déjà parvenu, et constamment il en découvre une plus grande mesure. Le sacrifice de soi-même conduit au ciel, à l'harmonie; il permet d'éviter les détours inutiles et les retards ennuyeux.

Il est axiomatique qu'une ligne droite est le plus court chemin d'un point à un autre. Suivre la ligne droite que représentent la vraie connaissance, une conduite noble, la recherche des valeurs spirituelles, c'est trouver la voie étroite qui mène directement au but — à la joie durable, à la santé permanente, au succès immanquable, à la paix sans fin. Être bon, faire le bien, exprimer le bien, cela n'a pour résultat que le bien et sa manifestation toujours plus grande. Au cours de cette ascension, rien ne se perd sinon les choses dépourvues de valeur ou de réalité. Les scories se séparent de l'or; ce qui est éphémère ou sans substance disparaît, tandis qu'apparaissent dans leur grandeur et leur gloire les éléments substantiels, impérissables. La route de l'abnégation qui conduit au ciel est ouverte à tous. Elle implique non pas des sacrifices faits à contre-cœur, mais une ascension poursuivie avec joie: l'on monte vers les hauteurs de la sainteté, où l'humain se perd dans le divin — où ceux dont le cœur est pur voient les choses éternellement réelles, spirituellement admirables, expressives, immuablement bonnes.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Indispensable

to Individual Progress

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353, by Mary Baker Eddy). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons, studied daily by Christian Scientists, and read at the Sunday services throughout the world. Published four times a year in English; and in six languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CSP-2

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

Published by The Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown limp morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant, special Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb Indexed Pocket Edition, black limp morocco only	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant, special Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

French Translation

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

German Translation

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

Hudson C. Burr
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogue will be sent upon request

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks
Pages 16-17
Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1941

State Held Lax in Control Of Billboards

Legislature asked to give local authorities power over sign building but opposition is strong.

Billboards have been erected and maintained illegally in many parts of Massachusetts in defiance of State authorities, Philip Nichols, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, charged today in urging passage of laws to give local authorities control over erection of billboards.

Legislators, labor leaders, and billboard company officials opposed the legislation which hotel men and town officials gave their support at a public hearing in the Gardner Auditorium before the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Mr. Nichols charged that the State Division of Outdoor Advertising has permitted erection of billboards over the strenuous objection of local officials, and in such circumstances, he added, local zoning and other ordinaces "are not worth the paper they are written on."

Concurrent Control Seen

The Federation representative contradicted the claims of several Representatives that the legislation would allow the local authorities to supersede the State. Mr. Nichols claimed the measure would give the municipalities concurrent control over billboards.

Representative Henry D. Winslow, (R) of Cambridge, who filed the bill for the Federation said local communities cannot control billboard advertising pointing out that one sign in Cambridge was built 15 feet higher than the permit allowed.

The opposition was lead by Edward J. Saunders, Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and a member of the Lowell Planning Board.

"We have no complaint against the way in which the billboard law is being handled by this administration," he stated. "If local authorities have control, there is no doubt that some of them could be 'handled.' That can't be done on the hill and we're satisfied now."

State's Work Praised

Judge David G. Nagle, representing the Massachusetts Outdoor Advertising Association, said the State has done a good job in regulating billboards and there is no danger to residential areas or to scenic highways from billboards. The Judge insisted that although the billboard industry in Massachusetts has dwindled from 15,000 units in 1934 to less than 6,000 at present, the proponents of the legislation still want to curtail further which "means prohibit, a legitimate industry."

In an opinion on the subject of billboards given yesterday, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell said the Commonwealth, through the Department of Public Works, has the legal right to supersede local authorities in billboard regulations. Mr. Bushnell did not comment on the desirability of this but merely that this is his interpretation of the law.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy preceded by light snow or rain, colder tonight; Wednesday fair, not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh northwest winds tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight about 28 degrees.

Maine: Snow in east and north and snow followed by clearing in south portion tonight; Wednesday fair in southwest and mostly cloudy with snow flurries in east and north portions; slightly colder tonight and Wednesday.

New Hampshire: Snow in north and south followed by clearing in south portion; somewhat colder tonight; Wednesday fair in south and mostly cloudy with occasional snow flurries in north portion.

Vermont: Cloudy, occasional light snow in north portion followed by clearing and somewhat colder tonight; Wednesday fair, except mostly cloudy with occasional snow flurries in mountains of northern portion.

Massachusetts: Fair and colder in west and mostly cloudy and colder in east, preceded by light rain or snow in extreme east portion tonight; Wednesday fair.

Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday, colder tonight.

Rhode Island: Clearing and colder tonight; Wednesday fair.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh to strong northwest winds diminishing late tonight and broken clouds tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

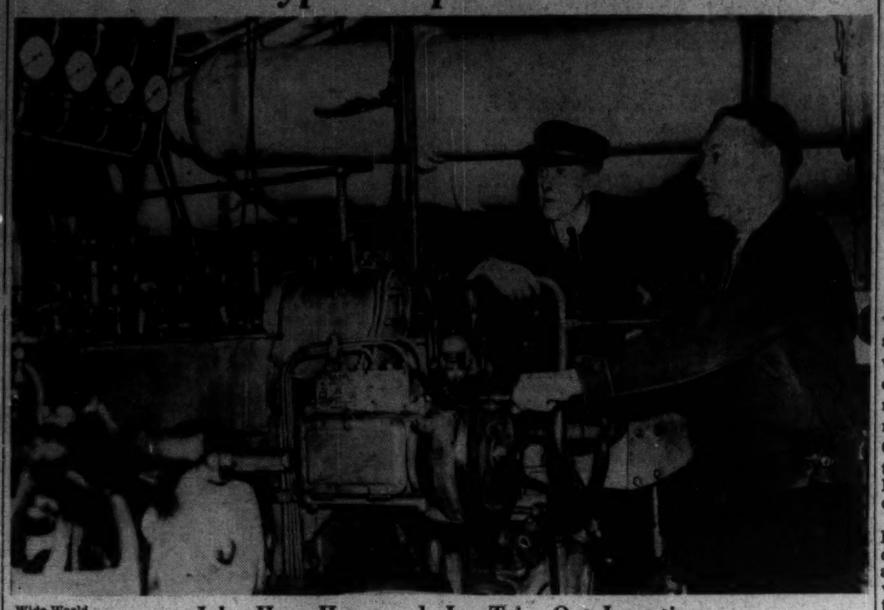
	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	44	New Orleans	58	71
Chicago	26	37	New York	41	48
Denver	22	31	Norfolk	43	65
Kansas City	25	50	Philadelphia	41	46
Los Angeles	52	71	St. Louis	27	49
Miami	67	84	San Francisco	45	70
Minneapolis	25	35	Washington	40	48

A—7:30 a. m.: E. S. T., March 25.
B—Maximum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:01 p. m.: height, 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 10:21 a. m.: height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:31 p. m.

A New-Type Propeller Gets a Test



Wide World

John Hays Hammond, Jr., Tries Out Invention

Mr. Hammond (right) is seeking patents on a propeller with automatically adjusting blades, which he and George Colley, naval architect, conceived as co-inventors. Hammond is shown watching the controls as the new propeller was tested on his yacht Odysseus III March 5. The new propeller automatically changes its pitch and "bite" with the load that the ship is carrying. The invention may save millions of dollars in ship operating costs. The man in uniform at left is a crew member.

7 N. E. Men Rescued From Burning Craft

Seven New England seamen were rescued and nine, all from Massachusetts, were reported missing when the tanker Cities Service Denver took fire and exploded today off the North Carolina coast.

A total of 22 officers and men were saved from the burning tanker and 19 reported missing.

New England men rescued by the Pan-New York, according to the Associated Press, were:

R. Priestly, chief engineer, Wollaston, Mass.; J. Kerns, Stoneham, Mass.; Robert Cartwell, Belmont, Mass.; Lee North, Lynn, Mass.; Roland C. Fritz, Saugus, Mass.; W. G. Campbell, Portland, Maine; and R. J. Gough, Taunton, Mass.

The ship caught fire in the early morning hours bringing Coast Guardsmen from three North Carolina stations and nearby ships to the rescue. The ship was bound for Boston, due Friday.

The tanker Pan-New York reported it had rescued 17 officers and men while the U. S. Coast Guard reported at Moorehead City, N. C., that the tanker W. W. Bruce had picked up five other survivors.

The tanker W. W. Bruce was reported also to have taken the Denver in tow, in spite of heavy seas, and was heading for Beaufort, N. C. The tanker was still burning.

The chief mate of the stricken ship was quoted as saying he did not know what caused the explosion, or just what happened because the flames spread so rapidly.

The nine Massachusetts men out of the 19 missing were listed by the company as follows:

Lawrence T. Reekast, East Weymouth; Antonio Barnabe and Juan Alvarez, Boston; Joseph F. and Robert H. Stanton, Fall River; Irving F. and Charles W. Frazier, Braintree; William Whiteman, Brookline; Grover C. Newcomb, Quincy; and George W. Reid, Medford.

Veterans Hospital Is to Be Built At West Roxbury

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Veterans Administration announced today that it would build a 300-bed general medical and surgical hospital at West Roxbury, seven miles from the center of Boston, Mass.

An announcement by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans Administrator, said President Roosevelt had approved a recommendation by the Federal Board of Hospitalization that the hospital be located there. The site selected is owned by the City of Boston and is on the main highway between Boston and Providence, R. I.

The announcement did not say how much would be spent on construction of the hospital. Others of that size erected by the Veterans Administration have cost between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000.

[The hospital, which Mayor Maurice J. Tobin described today as a diagnostic clinic and not a permanent residence hospital, will occupy a 29-acre site at the intersection of Spring Street and the Veterans of Foreign Wars Parkway. The city will receive $40,000 from the Veterans Administration Bureau for the land, Mayor Tobin said.

The site is at the location of the former Veterans Hospital, moved to Bedford, Mass., a number of years ago. The old buildings were razed by the city Public Works Department. The new hospital, according to Mayor Tobin, will serve all of New England except part of Connecticut.]

Hyannis College Head

Appointment of Anson B. Handy, for 14 years Superintendent of Schools at Plymouth, as President of Hyannis State Teachers College at a salary graduating from $4,800 to $5,700 was announced last night by Massachusetts Education Commissioner Walter F. Downey.

Report Says Army to Make Edwards Camp of Churches

Defense and military news briefs from New England:

Chapels for Edwards—A dozen chapels—each for the use of all faiths—may be constructed at Camp Edwards within the next six months, it has been announced at 26th Division Headquarters. Part of the Army's program to provide added facilities for religious worship, the new structures would cost approximately $21,000 each and would closely follow the slanting roof and steeple design of the traditional New England church. Each chapel would have an electric organ and each would seat about 400 soldiers.

Blackout Tests—A Fort Devens mechanized unit, reconnaissance troops of the 1st Division comprising 150 men, will have its first blackout experience tomorrow. Leaving the military reservation at 7 p. m. in armored cars, light trucks, and on motorcycles, the troops will travel 30 miles through nearby towns.

Nice Fishing—Maybe—The crew of the fishing boat Mary C handled their catch with great caution yesterday when they made port after a 36-hour trip on Long Island Sound. While dragging for flounders, the fishermen pulled up a 100-pound aerial bomb in their net. The projectile was labeled "practice bomb" and was turned over to police who are awaiting an expert to examine it. Police believe it was dropped from an Army or Navy plane during maneuvers.

Defense Speed-Up—A regional office to speed up defense work and advise New England's smaller industries on defense contracts has been opened in Boston with Albert M. Creighton, Co-ordinator of Defense, as its head. Defense orders in excess of $1,700,000,000 have been placed in New England already Mr. Creighton said. The local office will not place orders or make purchases, it was explained, but it will save manufacturers the necessity of going to Washington seeking information on how to secure defense orders.

Changed Attitude Needed—The attitude of some communities toward soldiers and sailors was criticized by Monsignor John O'Grady, Roman Catholic clergyman of Washington. "In some places," he said, "adjacent to training camps and naval stations it is a bitterly hostile attitude. It is a problem for all social agencies, a problem for all the religious forces of the nation. Too many people are thinking about defense in terms of what they can get out of it."

Right of Way—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has sought the co-operation of commercial and private drivers of motor vehicles in keeping Massachusetts highways open for the movement of military convoys and of trucks carrying raw materials to factories engaged in defense production.

"We are soon to encounter convoys of as many as 100 military trucks passing through the State," the Governor told the Worcester Safety Council's fleet drivers dinner last night. "Such convoys have the right of way. The driver of a commercial or private vehicle has no right to be involved in an accident that blocks such a highway, nor can he interfere with the convoy's progress by weaving in and out of the well spaced army trucks," the Governor added, "We surely cannot afford to kill or injure men who are being trained either for the Army or for technical work in our defense plants."

Power Co-operatives Sought

Mobile power units, authorized by the Rural Electrification Administration for aid to the farmers and hailed by Government officials as important units in the national defense program, may become a reality in Massachusetts if the Legislature adopts the REA program of co-operative assistance to farmers, it was learned today.

In Boston to prepare for a legislative hearing Thursday, Allen B. MacMurphy, special representative of the REA, said that about $190,000 has been earmarked for loans to Massachusetts farmers who want to set up power co-operatives. Up to the present, Massachusetts has been unable to share in this program because of a statute preventing organization of any public utility, such as a power company, without 50 per cent of the capital being advanced by the organizers.

Four mobile units have already been sold to power co-operatives in Georgia, Mr. MacMurphy said. They will be distributed strategically with the twofold view of assisting farmers and providing for emergencies.

Mr. MacMurphy pointed out that the units may be used in cases where power lines are down or otherwise disabled, by the elements, by the enemy, or by sabotage. This program, he said, is part of a Government policy of decentralization of power plants as a precaution against emergencies.

The units consists of two diesel motors and a sub station mounted on a trailer and are capable of moving over the highways at 40 miles an hour, the REA representative said. Co-operatives pay for fuel, lubrication, and time of the operators. They have already proven their worth in construction of army camps, or where they have been used for temporary service.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island are the only three States which have not adopted the REA program. Ninety-three per cent of the Rhode Island farms are already electrified, it was pointed out, and Connecticut and Massachusetts both have the same prohibitive law requiring farmers to advance 50 per cent of the cost.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitman Town Hall, South Avenue, Whitman, at 8 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, eighth lecture of a series by Margaret George entitled "Furniture: Styles of the English Regency, American Empire and Victorian Periods." From 7 to 9:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Peace Through International Law: International Government or International Court" by Dr Hans Kelsen, Professor of International Law at the Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland, author of the draft of the constitution of the Austrian Republic and a former member of the Austrian Supreme Court. Second of two lectures on international law, given under the Oliver Wendell Holmes Lectureships, in Langdell Hall Harvard Law School, at 8 p. m.

Program of Beethoven Symphonic records, sponsored by the Armenian General Benevolent Union. At the International Institute of Boston, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Free public lecture on "International Relations" by Dr. Joseph A. Schumpeter, Professor of Economics at Harvard University. Seventh of a series of lectures entitled "An Economic Interpretation of Our Time," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Concert by the Philharmonic Society of Arlington in the Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Arlington Center at 8 p. m.

Ball sponsored by the Greek War Relief Association in honor of Greek Independence Day. Miss Bette Davis will speak at the ball. At the Copley-Plaza at 9 p. m.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "American Paintings II" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m., and "Ship Models" by Miss Maginnis, at 2 p. m. An illustrated lecture on "The Mosaics of Antioch" by Dr. Doro Levi, formerly of the University of Cagliari, at 3 p. m.

Official opening and Open House Day of the Boston branch of Bundles for Britain, Inc., 11 a. m. to 1 p. m and 3 to 6 p. m. There will be speeches by Mrs. Wales Latham, National President of Bundles for Britain, and the Duchess of Leinster, of the New York office, at 4 p. m. 355 Boylston Street.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 12

Board Urges More Juvenile Probation Aids

Special courts to curb delinquency opposed at State hearing on Parsons bill.

Appointment of additional juvenile probation officers would solve most of Massachusetts' juvenile delinquency problems without establishment of special juvenile courts throughout the State, members of the Special Recess Commission which investigated the juvenile court system told the Legislative Committee on Judiciary today.

Judge John F. Perkins of the Boston Juvenile Court, a member of the Commission, stated that additional probation officers may well prove extremely successful and that it would be unwise to assume the "elaborate expense" of establishing eight or ten juvenile courts until experiments are made with a more adequate probation officers staff.

Judge Perkins explained that at present the Boston Juvenile Court is the only one of its kind in the State, but that juvenile cases are handled in special sessions of the 72 district courts throughout the State.

Witnesses Ready

Waiting to appear before the Committee were representatives of numerous social agencies ready to support a bill filed by Herbert C. Parsons, Secretary of the Massachusetts Child Council for establishment of eight special juvenile courts in the State.

The fight for the Parsons bill was to be led by Mr. Parsons and Theodore Lothrop, Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Judge Thomas H. Connelly of the Brighton District Court, member of the Special Recess Commission, recommended three legislative proposals, as folows:

The granting of authority to Superior Court Justices in juvenile cases to turn the youthful offender over to the supervision of district court probation officers.

Make discretionary rather than mandatory mental examination of juveniles before they are committed to institutions.

Additional full-time juvenile probation officers and grouping of smaller courts so that one probation officer may serve several smaller courts.

Make More Officers

Judge Connelly said that 31 full-time probation officers are now engaged in juvenile delinquency work. He proposed that 17 additional officers be appointed.

The Brighton judge said extension of the juvenile court system is not feasible, that eight or 10 special juvenile courts would cost the Commonwealth $250,000 to $300,000 more annually.

Furthermore, the Judge found, the number of juvenile complaints has decreased in the past 10 years form 10,000 to 6,500 in Massachusetts. Similarly such complaints have decreased 18 to 20 per cent throughout the Nation.

Commission's Finding

Representative William R. Gilman (R) of Malden, Vice-Chairman of the Recess Commission, said that the Commission could not find any evidence to show that extension of the special juvenile court system would reduce juvenile delinquency.

Representative Theodore P. Hollis (R) of Stoneham said the present juvenile court system is "doing more than an adequate job for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents and in prevention of crime." He added that the number of juvenile cases is not sufficient to warrant establishment of additional juvenile courts.

Patrick J. Hurley, Chief Probation Officer of the South Boston District Court and representing the Massachusetts Probation Officers Association, hailed the legislation for additional probation officers as leading to the establishment of a real probation system

Strikers to Vote On Peace Offer

Strikers at the Commercial Filters Corporation in South Boston will vote tonight on a company proposal for an increase in wages and several changes in working conditions.

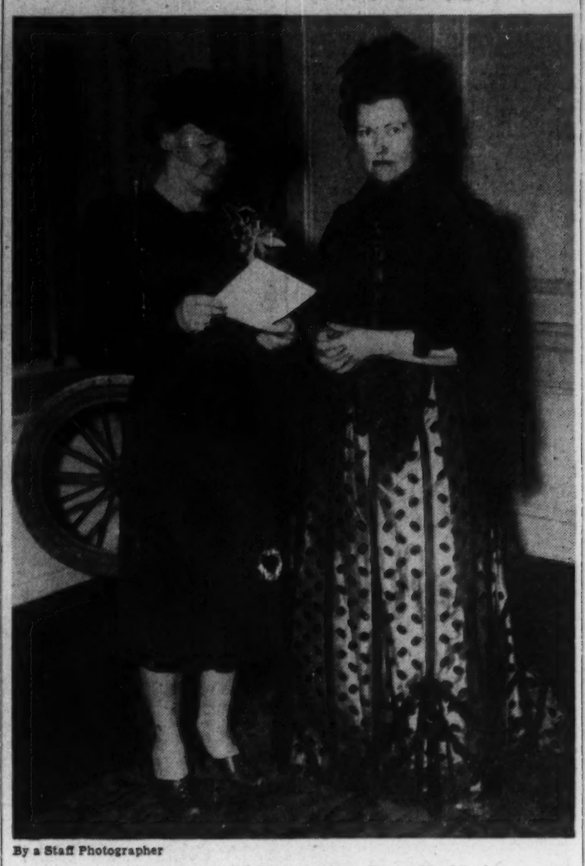
While the concern has been reported as doing work on submarines, its offices said today that it had only $200 worth of Navy business, and that while it was negotiating for more, it had received no further actual naval orders.

The strike, which began March 11, brought out 60 employees. The labor organization involved is Federal Labor Union 22,555 of the American Federation of Labor. The union was organized two or three months ago by Kenneth I. Taylor, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and claims all the workers.

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration early got into the dispute, and announcement of the company proposition made last night and union vote today was made by Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Board.

Terms were said today to be acceptable to the committee representing the union.

Y. W. C. A. Jubilee



By a Staff Photographer

Event of 75 Years Ago Recalled

Mrs. Richard F. Fuller (left), President of the Board of Directors of the Boston Y. W. C. A., and General Chairman of Founders' Day, confers with one of the first board members of 75 years ago, impersonated by Mrs. Ralph Douglas Booth, chairman of the "first board meeting of 1866," which took place at the Boston Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street today.

Founding of Y.W.C.A. in 1866 Re-Enacted in Boston Program

Seventy-five years ago today, the first Young Women's Christian Association in the United States was just getting itself founded. The scene was Boston, in the Mt. Vernon Street parlor of Mrs. Henry Fowle Durant, the first president of the Association.

Today that meeting took place again. In a colorful all-day program in commemoration of Founders' Day, that scene of 1866 was re-enacted, with Mrs. Ralph Douglas Booth, in a costume worn by her grandmother's sister, reading the first annual report of the Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. George A. Parker, also in a costume of the times, read excerpts of reports from 1891 to the beginning of the first World War, and Mrs. Gordon Hutchins brought the affairs of the organization up to date.

Chapel Service Held

The Rt. Rev. William Lawrence opened the day's exercises with a chapel service in the Warren Meditation Chapel. He emphasized the advance of womanhood since the first Y. W. C. A. was founded in Boston in 1866, and spoke of the great influence of the Y. W. C. A. in that progress.

More than 100 women were present at the luncheon in the Library, given in honor of descendants of founders and early board members.

About 1,000 gathered for the afternoon's program which included speeches by Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Professor Emeritus of Haverford College and chairman of the American Friends Service Committee, Mrs. Herbert Edwin Hawkes, member of the Executive Committee of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. C. Douglas Mercer, one of the Directors of the Boston Y. W. C. A. and member of the National Board.

Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, President of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., who was expected as a speaker and guest of honor was unable to be present.

Mrs. Hawkes gave as her speech what she described as a journal of the Y.W. Referring to democracy, she asked: "Is this just an heirloom come down to me from my ancestors, and mine merely because I was fortunate enough to be born of them? . . . Do I possess it, because it is handed down? Democracy is not mine unless I have earned it, by appreciation and use."

Dr. Jones spoke of "The Value of These Times."

Participating in the re-enactment of the first board meeting of 1866 were, Mrs. Booth, chairman, Mrs. Irene Rhones, Miss Helen Wilson, Mrs. Richard F. Fuller, in the role of Mrs. Henry Fowle Durant, President of the Y. W. for 50 years, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Hutchins, Mrs. Harold Plimpton, Mrs. C. Douglas Mercer, Mrs. Paul A. Younge, Mrs. Lucius E. Thayer, and Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe.

The luncheon was under the chairmanship of Mrs. Richard Thorndike, while Mrs. Fuller, President of the Boston Y. W. C. A., was General Chairman of the day.

Reception in Library

The afternoon's festivities included a tea and reception in the Library, with Mrs. Robert Bishop as chairman, assisted by Miss Kenneth Thompson, Mrs. Lloyd D. H. Anderson, and Mrs. Oscar Haussermann. Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Hawkes, and Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, General Secretary, were in the receiving line.

The flowers in the Chapel were given by Mrs. James O. Foss in memory of Mrs. Wright C. Lyford, President of the "Y" in 1916, and those in the living room by Mrs. Fuller, in memory of Mrs. Silas Pierce, member of the Board of Managers, 1870-1892. The floral arrangements were by Mrs. Plimpton.

Co-Chairmen of Founders' Day serving under Mrs. Fuller were Miss Anne M. Alden and Mrs. Bancroft Beatley. Mrs. Waldo M. Power was chairman of the Chapel service.

Library Belfry Yields Riches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 25—There may not be gold in the hills of Vermont, but in this Green Mountain city one of the richest deposits of printing bibliography yet found in the United States has recently been discovered.

The "prospector" who made this rich find was Prof. Julian I. Lindsay of the English department of the University of Vermont, and the "mine" he worked was the locked belfry tower of Billings Library on the University campus.

In a recent article in The Dolphin, a periodical for book lovers, Professor Lindsay told how he discovered the rare collection which comprises nearly 3,000 volumes, several hundred of which came from the famed Whittingham collection in England.

Benjamin Franklin Stevens, an alumnus of the University, married into the Whittingham family, owners of the renowned Chiswick Press, and it was through this relationship that 40 years ago the volumes, collected by three generations of Whittinghams, some of them bearing notations and memorabilia in their own hand, came into the possession of the University.

Many of the volumes represent part of the working equipment of the great printers, carefully garnered from the archives of their predecessors. Numerous others are specimens of their own handicraft. Some are so rare as to stand alone and be practically irreplaceable.

The lack of adequate housing space was what caused so many of the volumes to be relgated years ago to the belfry room beyond the ken and almost the knowledge of men. It was to this secluded room, where the dust of time lay deep, that Professor Lindsay penetrated and made his rediscovery.

With the completion of the new Waterman Memorial Building, with its steel shelving for 75,000 volumes, a fireproof vault and archive room, the old books, with their beautiful typography, some encased in embossed leather bindings, will find a pleasant residing place.

Driver Rescues Dog From River

WALTHAM, Mass., March 25 (AP)—Espying a collie dog floundering amid broken ice in the middle of the Charles River, Thomas Silver, a truck driver, stripped off most of his outer clothing, ran out upon the ice until it collapsed beneath him, and then swam 100 feet to the dog's rescue.

Mr. Silver supported the exhausted animal until firemen put out in a boat and brought both dog and man to shore while a crowd of 200, gathered upon a bridge near the center of City, burst into cheers.

Upon reaching shore, the dog ran away.

Walworth Co. Workers List Their Demands

Strike in Boston defense industry brings official from New York and conference is opened.

Terms asked by the union in the Walworth Manufacturing Company strike, first in a Boston defense industry, were announced today by Hugh Lyons, New England Regional Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Lyons, who has handled the C. I. O. organization in the South Boston plant, which makes supplies for the Navy, listed the union proposals as follows:

Increase in the minimum wage to 62½ cents an hour, and an increase of 15 cents an hour on all other rates of pay.

Time and a half for all overtime over eight hours a day and 40 hours a week.

Double time for Sundays and holidays.

Recognition of the union, which is the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O.

Vacations with pay, one week for men employed for one year, two weeks for more than one year.

Machinery for settling grievances.

Seniority—In a decrease or increase of the working force, promotions, etc., the older employees in point of service with the company to be entitled to preference.

All men drafted into the army to get their jobs back.

In Conference

Mr. Lyons and other union officials went into conference at 2:30 this afternoon with a vice-president of the company, who came here this morning from New York, and local representatives of the Walworth Company. This is one of several more plants scattered over the country under a general management with headquarters in New York City. The local plant makes metal pipes, valve fittings, tools, wrenches, etc., has $500,000 worth of contracts on hand, and reports that 75 per cent of its production workers have been engaged on business for the navy.

Giving the union side of the strike, Mr. Lyons said that the Steel Workers Organizing Committee had organized the plant three weeks ago and had signed up 715 out of its 740 employees.

"I then notified the company that we had a majority of the employees and were ready to negotiate an agreement," said the C.I.O. director. "The company took eight days to reply to my letter and were very vague. They proposed a personal meeting with me today. I wrote back that because of the defense situation it was very important to act quickly so as to prevent a stoppage of work.

Discharged 13 Men

"Meanwhile the company discharged 13 men and transferred 12 or 13 others to isolated places in the plant, reducing their wages and warning them not to talk to anybody. Also in the foundry division 135 men had to take a wage cut. Some new machinery had been installed and they had been guaranteed their previous earnings, but after the machinery had been in operation for a time the guarantee was struck out and they were put on straight piece work, making a 50 per cent reduction in their pay in some cases.

"The men became so worked up that at a mass meeting Sunday, they voted to strike at once. I urged holding to the meeting set for today, and 17 or 18 voted with me, but 500 or more took the opposite position.

"I met with local officials of the company yesterday and we had a very pleasant session considering the circumstances. We agreed to adjourn until this morning. Last night they arrived at the conclusion they had no authority to negotiate locally but would have to deal with New York and this morning a vice-president came in from New York."

On the other side, the company issued a statement last night declaring that the strike was called by the C. I. O. without warning, that only a small minority of its employees had desired to walk out, and that the great majority, because of the importance of their work in the national defense emergency, wanted to continue at their jobs.

The company also emphatically denied that it had discharged any employees because of union activities. Its statement said that it had at other plants negotiated and entered into contracts with the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor, and that it had at no time refused to meet with the C. I. O. in regard to the local plant. It asked for immediate resumption of work.

Pay Rise Announced

WALPOLE, Mass., March 25 (AP)—An immediate 10 per cent wage increase for the 1,500 employees of the Lewis Manufacturing Company, division of the Kendall Mills, was announced today.

The plant is working three shifts in production of supplies, including gauze, bandages and adhesive tapes, under the national defense program.

Vermont Legislature Studies State Power Control Plans

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 25—The drive against Vermont's privately owned public utilities, started two years ago in the Legislature and condoned by former Gov. George W. Aiken, goes on unabated.

While the state's so-called little TVA legislation of the last session of the General Assembly did not pass, enough was salvaged to establish a commission for the study of State water resources and electrical energy. That commission now has reported and makes four major recommendations to the current session of the Legislature.

These recommendations, however, are radically different in intent than first contemplated by sponsors of the former little TVA idea, several of whom found appointments on the commission.

Both privately owned and municipal plants come within the scope of the recommendations. State House observers believe the toning down of the report to the General Assembly may have been due to the reaction which set in following the attempted "all out" campaign against the corporation-owned utilities, inaugurated by the former Public Service Commission Chairman E. B. Cornwall, whom incoming Governor Wills superseded in February with the appointment of William H. McFeeters.

The first proposal of the commission is for a general municipal plant enabling act. This legislation seems well on its way toward enactment in the General Assembly.

Larger Board Opposed

Considerable opposition has already arisen to the second recommendation, which proposes "revitalization of the existing Rural Electrification Board to take the leadership in working out the problems of bringing the benefits of electricity to the 48 per cent of unelectrified commercial farms in Vermont."

Opposition concerns the establishment or enlargement of the Board, which legislators say can be done only with an increasing expense. Considerable disagreement has also arisen over the high percentage of alleged unelectrified-farms, although there is no opposition to a further study of how to get light and power to those farms still without current, whatever their number may be.

The third recommendation meets general approval, proposing the enactment of such legislation as is necessary to provide for the same regulation by the Public Service Commission over municipal gas and electric companies as is exercised over public service corporations generally, particularly in accounting and rate regulations.

However, the point appears to be that this recommendation does not include the co-operatives of which there are a growing number in the State and which would be given permission to operate under the blanket enabling act which is well on its way to passage.

If rate reduction is the goal of this recommendation, it has been pointed out that there seems no reason why any legislation enacted should not apply to co-operatives as well as to other types of concerns offering electric current for sale.

Fourth, the commission asks legislation to provide further integration on reasonable service area bases of the electric distributing agencies within the State. There is general agreement in legislative circles on this proposal but it has also been pointed out that although this is a goal toward which to strive, it may take years to work out an "agreeable and efficient" plan.

Public Ownership Trend

Although in the past, legislation which has permitted individual municipalities to set up their town publicly owned utilities has been used more often as a club to beat down rates of the corporate utilities than for actual municipal plant construction, there has been for several years a definite trend toward public ownership. The blanket enabling act, is expected to result in still more municipal plants.

Whether Vermont is ready for the establishment of a State agency with authority to regulate the State's water resources, stream development and control in the interest of conservation of natural resources, flood prevention and reduction of electric rates is something not expected to be decided definitely at this session of the General Asesmbly. Legislators say the program is too ambitious and would be too expensive at this time, with all the extra appropriations outside the budget which must be voted at this session of the General Asesmbly.

Public utilities while doing some under-cover fighting seem more content to let developments work out themselves, particularly as the revision of chairmanship in the Public Service Commission, seems destined to give them a more even break than they believed was had under the previous regime.

College Women Are Doing Their Bit

Gift of the Smith Alumnae to England

Three mobile canteens like this one, which recently made its appearance at a tiny English village, are now in service in England as the Christmas gifts of the Smith College Alumnae. They carry cocoa, chocolate, books, writing paper and other supplies to soldiers in far-away villages and outposts where facilities are limited. In time of air raids, they are rushed to the scene by women drivers, where they supply hot food to civilians. The girl at the left is Helen Kirkpatrick, American newspaperwoman and Smith College graduate.

Impeachment Opinion Asked By Lawmakers

A proposed order requesting the Supreme Judicial Court for an advisory opinion on whether the Legislature has power to impeach a member of the Executive Council was adopted today by the Massachusetts House of Representatives after a brief debate.

The special House committee considering possible impeachment of Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic Councilor, for his activities in procuring pardons for hardened criminals, filed the order late yesterday.

While the order did not mention Mr. Coakley, the special committee was obviously referring to the Boston Councilor whose impeachment was recommended by Roland J. Sawyer of Ware, a member of the special commission which studied the pardon and parole system. The full commission also recommended that the Legislature consider the advisability of impeachment. As a result, the special committee, headed by Representative John W. Vaughan (R) of Belmont, was appointed.

Five Questions Raised

The questions to be placed before the court are:

1. Are members of the Council officers of the Commonwealth, within the meaning of said Article 8? (Constitutional article dealing with impeachment.)

2. Do the words "misconduct and maladministration in their offices", as used in said Article 8 include acts or omissions—

(a) Occurring in the administration of the office of Councilor?

(b) Occurring otherwise than in the administration of said office, but affecting the administration of said office?

(c) Not relating to the administration of said office?

(d) Inconsistent with holding said office or constituting violation of the oath of office?

3. Does the word "misconduct," as used in Article 8, include acts of misconduct which are in no way related to the office held or the duties of said office?

4. Is misconduct, or misconduct in office, or maladministration in office, a ground for impeachment of a Councilor under said Articles 8 and 6, or must both misconduct and maladministration occur to constitute a ground for such impeachment?

5. Do acts or omisisons of a Councilor otherwise constituting grounds for impeachment constitute grounds therefor, if such acts or omissions occur during a term of office prior to the term which he is serving when the impeachment is made by the House of Representatives?

Lengthy Inquiry Made

The debate on the order will be the first discussion of the report of the special recess commission which investigated pardons and paroles for nearly two years.

Meanwhile, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in a special message, asked the Legislature to appropriate $10,000 more for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the organization the Governor formed to co-ordinate national defense activities in Massachusetts.

Previously the Governor asked for an appropriation of $10,000 and the Legislature trimmed the item to $7,500. Of this latter amount the Governor said the committee has only $2,791 left.

He added that the work of the committee "may become of extreme importance to the safety, security and welfare of the people of our Commonwealth."

Volunteer

Miss Catherine Pentecost

Shown at her sewing machine in workroom of the British War Relief Society at 203 Clarendon Street, Boston. She is one of 14,000 women in Greater Boston who sew or knit garments for British bombed areas.

Women Make Warm Clothes To Aid Britain

The "ammunition of morale"—clean bedding, warm socks, serviceable clothing—is being shipped from Boston every week to the bombed-out people of England as the gift of 1,400 Greater Boston women participating in the work of the British War Relief Society.

In an average week the production totals 5,113 knitted garments ranging from infants' vests to mine-sweepers' gloves.

These goods are increasingly useful, because the redoubled fury of Nazi air attacks have correspondingly heightened the urgency of the need in Britain, Stuart C. Rand, co-chairman of the Greater Boston Committee of the Society, said today.

"As the aerial warfare over Britain is intensified, so must our relief efforts be stepped up to meet the needs," Mr. Rand pointed out.

A volunteer worker in England reported a great need for children's clothing, and for "cots, blankets, sleeping bags." "I know your volunteers are working on sweaters, and I hope you can induce others to make girl's dresses and boys' shorts," she wrote.

Most of the sewing by volunteers in this country is for civilians, and consists largely of children's clothing made from salvaged wool and gingham.

Headquarters of the Society are at 27 State Street. Branch offices, including workrooms, are located at 69 and 83 Newbury Street and at 203 Clarendon Street.

Compensation Law Changes Have Hearing

An additional burden totaling $800,000 annually would be placed upon Massachusetts business firms if the Legislature adopted measures to make Workmen's Compensation Insurance payable from the date of injury the Associated Industries of Massachusetts declared today to the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry.

George L. Barnes, legislative council of the organization insisted that Massachusetts is "the most generous State in the Union" in regard to waiting period provisions. He opposed four bills to eliminate the present 14-day waiting period.

Mr. Barnes explained that whereas in Massachusetts the waiting period is 14 days with payments retroactive to one week after the date of injury, the New York waiting period is 35 days, the Connecticut period 28 days, the Pennsylvania waiting time 26 days, and the Illinois period 30 days.

The proponents of the legislation were led by Representative Edwin H. Nichols (R) of Fitchburg, who stated that "if a person is hurt he is entitled to compensation from the very first day of injury."

Others who favored the legislation were Representative Henry M. Duggan (R) of Newburyport, George T. Sloan of the Federation of State, City and Town Employees, and Francis M. Cahill of the Brookline Town Employees Association.

Boston Budget Of $44,451,173 Gets Approval

After lopping off $135,000, the Boston City Council has given final approval to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's City and County budget for 1941. Total appropriations approved are $44,451,173, and are about $2,000,000 less than those for 1940, due largely to reductions in the snow removal and public welfare items.

Upon recommendation of Councilor Joseph J. Gottlieb, Chairman of the Council Committee on Appropriations, the Council reduced the requested $500,000 allowance for snow removal by $50,000, rejected a proposal to spend $75,000 for partial replacement of the roof of the Copley Square Library Building, and reduced the $790,000 appropriation for sanitary service by $10,000. Together these reductions equal $135,000.

The Council's action on the snow removal item leaves only about $12,000 unexpended in that account. It was pointed out, however, that if a heavy storm should occur early next winter, before Jan. 1, money might be transferred from balances in other departments to meet the cost.

Among communications received by the Council was a letter from Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty refusing to grant immunity from parking tags to physicians.

On motion of Councilors Philip Austin Fish of Dorchester and Perlie Dyar Chase of the Back Bay, a request was sent to the Boston Elevated Railway asking that soldiers, sailors and other members of the armed forces be allowed to ride free. Observers believed the Elevated trustees would in all probability reject this proposal.

Boston Greeks Celebrate 120 Years Freedom

Today is Greek Independence Day, the 120th anniversary of the establishment of Greece as an independent nation. And tonight, the Metropolitan Boston Division of the Greek War Relief Association will hold its dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. This will be followed by the Greek Independence Day Ball, given by the Greek Division of the Association.

Guests of honor will be: Spyros P. Skouras, President of the national organization of the Greek War Relief Association; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; Bette Davis, motion picture star; Alexis Liatis, Greek Consul in Boston; and Hugh Alexander Ford, the British Consul General. Henry W. Minot, Chairman for Metropolitan Boston, will preside at the dinner. Speakers will be: Philip R. Allen, New England Chairman of the Greek War Relief Association; Mayor Tobin; Consul Liatis, Mr. Skouras, and Miss Sarah Wambaugh, of Cambridge.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has issued the following statement on Greek Independence day:

The 120th anniversary of the establishment of Greece as an independent nation falls on Tuesday, March 25. Today the Greek people are fighting valiantly to preserve that freedom.

In doing so they have heroically halted the ruthless march of dictators. In continuing the struggle at the sacrifice of their lives, they are defending the cause of freedom everywhere.

As Americans we are proud that our government has made it a national policy to assist Greece in every possible way. Throughout its history the United States has owed much to the ancient Athenian democracy as a pattern for social, political and intellectual life. That debt to Greece, as a modern defender of liberty, now increases manyfold.

Wherever people gather, I urge the payment of homage to Greece and to her people. And on that day I urge that the flag of the Greek nation be flown in conjunction with the American flag to the end that our thoughts may be directed toward the ideals and courage of Greece.

State University Urged, Several Plans Advanced

Establishment of a Massachusetts State University by changing the name of the Massachusetts State College or by consolidating the nine State Teachers Colleges and the State College, or by building a $25,000,000 institution in greater Boton, was proposed today before the Legislative Committee on Education.

Clifford C. Hubbard of Norton, a member of the board of trustees of the Massachusetts State College, told the committee that the Massachusetts State College at Amherst is in fact a university today and changing the name would cost "absolutely zero." Mr. Hubbard explained there are 31 departments now at the college teaching 47 subjects. He said that only Massachusetts and Rhode Island are now without State Universities of some kind.

Howard J. Russell, representing the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, favored the change in the name. The bill to change the college to a university was recently reported favorably by the Legislative Committee on Agriculture.

Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, opposed the various State University bills. Mr. Joyce warned that in this period, when a heavy tax load is to be placed upon the taxpayers for National defense, the State cannot afford to finance frills and fancies in education. He added that changing the name of the college to a university may seem innocuous but it will lead to millions of dollars of additional expense because various persons will demand colleges of engineering, medicine, and the like.

Morris Kritzman, former Democratic representative from Boston, urged passage of his bill to consolidate the State Teachers Colleges and the Massachusetts State College into a State University to provide for free education for boys and girls of poor families. Henry M. Landesman of Boston favored his bill to establish a University of Massachusetts in Greater Boston to provide a college education at a cost of $100 tuition.

State Flying Courses Urged

Establishment of State courses to prepare physically fit Massachusetts young men for flying cadet examinations was urged today by Major Willis S. Fitch, General Chairman of the New England Flying Cadet Committee.

Before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means, Major Fitch, seeking an appropriation of $10,000 in the budget of the State Department of Education, estimated that 800 men could be prepared for the examination within nine months.

He said the courses would constitute a State contribution toward national defense by aiding young men who are barred from military flying careers because they lack the necessary college education.

Under the Fitch plan, the three-month courses would be started in May with classes of 20 or more students. Other courses would be inaugurated in August and November. The applicants would be forced to pass physical examinations. Those qualifying would receive concentrated instruction in algebra, trigonometry, navigation, advanced English and natural science to qualify them for air force examinations.

Classes would be started when 20 applicants are ready. Each applicant would pay $10 for instruction. Classes would be held in Pittsfield, Greenfield, Springfield, Athol, North Adams, North Hampton, Gardner, Fitchburg, Worcester, Framingham, Lowell, Lawrence, Gloucester, Salem, Brockton, Cambridge, Taunton, Fall River, New Bedford and Hyannis.

Major Fitch explained that classes are now being held in Boston, Worcester and Springfield.

Defense Challenge Seen Met

Continued from Page 1

portation. Failure of the industry to meet the challenge of defense without seriously interfering with the normal demands for automobiles, he said, would mean "a bogging down of the entire national economy."

He pointed out that skilled workers in defense industries were largely dependent upon motor vehicles for transportation to and from the office. Whereas in South Bend, Ind., where Studebakers are made, practically all of the labor required in the last World War for Studebaker production had to be obtained from South Bend, the corporation can draw today from territory 20 to 50 miles away for its labor. Mr. Hoffman stated. That is, as long as these workers can continue to obtain used cars for transportation, he added.

Survey Cited

A new survey by automobile manufacturers cited by Mr. Hoffman, revealed that in 1940 the automobile passenger mileage reached 500,000,000,000 miles compared with 7,900,000,000 miles for all other forms of transportation. This year, some 26,000,000 automobiles will have to be scrapped. If, on the other hand, motor production drops off in the plants, "what is going to keep our economic system in motion?" Mr. Hoffman asked.

Out of research laboratories are coming new ideas, new materials and new methods with which the motor industry management intends to meet this challenge of defense. Steel pistons are replacing aluminum. Steel grilles may be common in the automobiles of 1942. Alumium is the first material to show a distinct shortage. In other words, some of the changes that automobile manufacturers have considered for years as part of economy developments are being forced into the business by the defense program.

Mr. Hoffman concluded that the taking over of the motor industry for 100 per cent defense production would invite a chaotic condition in transportation that he felt would be as economically unsound as it is unnecessary. Only a "war hysteria," he said, would go that far or impose such things as high excise taxes upon the use of necessary transportation.

"Give automobile management a free rein and so far as we can see ahead at this moment, we will meet the challenge of defense with no hardships to consumers."

Office to Help N. E. Plants Obtain Defense Work

To aid small New England manufacturers in obtaining defense contracts and speed up production, a regional office of the Defense Contract Service was opened yesterday at the Federal Reserve Bank building, 30 Pearl Street.

This division is a branch of the Office of Production Management in Washington and is established, according to Albert M. Creighton, co-ordinator in this district, to assist smaller industries in their efforts to get sub-contracts and work being sub-let by large contractors.

"The time factor is all important," Mr. Creighton said. "We must spread defense work throughout New England industry and bring into participation the greatest possible number of plants, men and machines. Nothing short of the practical limit of our available productive capacity is sufficient for the defense job we have now undertaken."

Mr. Creighton, who is also chairman of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank's industrial advisory committee, said that the new office will not place orders or make purchases, but would serve as a clearing house for defense work information.

Under the new arrangement, manufacturers seeking defense orders will not need to go to Washington for information or to solve problems of financing such work.

He said that defense orders in excess of $1,700,000,000 have already been placed in New England. This amount will be enormously increased with the enactment of the $7,000,000,000 appropriation.

Senator Assails Head of Legion

State Senator Joseph B. Harrington, (D) of Salem, described today the Boston speech given Saturday by Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion as "un-American."

Mr. Harrington's statement was made during a hearing before the Legislature's Public Service Committee on a bill to bar from public service jobs members of "subversive groups."

Joseph H. Gillis, Vice-Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, asked the committee to postpone action on the measure until Congress disposes of similar pending bills.

"That is the organization whose National Commander last Saturday practically invited the country to go to war, isn't it?" inquired Senator Harrington, a committee member. Mr. Warner addressed the Massachusetts Department at a banquet in his honor.

"I guess you can read into a speech anything you want," Mr. Gillis replied.

"In my opinion that speech was un-American," Mr. Harrington said.

Reached in Augusta, Maine, Commander Warner declined to comment on the charge of Senator Harrington. Mr. Warner was in Maine continuing a speaking tour of New England.

Co-op Opens New Roslindale Store

Following two years of effort, operative movement culminated Saturday in the opening of a new co-operative store in Roslindale.

The Parkway Co-operative Society, incorporated under Massachusetts laws, held open house at its new store on Belgrade Avenue. Members acting as hostesses served samples of the "Co-Op" peaches, and explained details of the consumer co-operative movement to all comers. Olaf Sword, trained in co-operative fundamentals, is manager of the store.

Ownership by the consumer is the basis of co-operative stores. Shares of stock in the organization at $5 each are purchased by supporters, although the store sells groceries and similar goods at competitive prices to the general public. Interest is paid on the capital thus invested, and "patronage returns" are paid on purchases.

Boston Ad Fraud Warning Issued

Unauthorized persons have been soliciting and selling advertisments in the United States Coast Guard magazine, which is published at Annapolis, Md., and the Boston Chamber of Commerce's information bureau is checking up with marine companies in an effort to identify the solicitors.

The only authorized advertising solicitor for the Coast Guard magazine is Jack Eaton, whose Boston address is the Hotel Manger, according to Pierce J. Haley, manager of the information bureau of the Chamber. It was Mr. Eaton's calls on various companies in connection with advertising that uncovered the fraudulent solicitations.

Steamship Acadia Sails To Join Alcoa Service

With aluminum paint covering the hull, funnel and ventilators, the Eastern Steamship Lines' steamer Acadia sailed from Boston yesterday for New York, properly "dressed" to go on charter under the houseflag of the Alcoa Steamship Co., the Aluminum Line.

The vessel is to operate between New York and the West Indies, serving the areas where the new defense bases are being developed by the United States. Capt. Robert H. Allen of Winthrop is skipper of the Acadia.

New England Town Hall Plans Thursday Session

New England Town Hall, 264 Huntington Avenue, Boston, announces a Thursday evening round table on current affairs at 8 p. m. weekly, in addition to the regular Tuesday evening discussion group, so great has been the demand. This Thursday, March 27, will be the first organizational meeting.

Albert Robin Goldsmith, graduate student at Harvard University, will lead the discussion on topics selected by the members. Admission is free. The roundtable discussions are in addition to the weekly New England Town Meeting of the Air conducted every Wednesday evening under the same sponsorship.

G. E. Workers Demand Pay Rise

Promise of something more vigorous than resolutions was wired the General Electric Co. today by union officials at Lynn, if the company does not give a satisfactory answer to the union's wage demands by April 9. The company has an important part in the defense program.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union has been negotiating with the company for a general wage increase of ten cents an hour. Parleys have extended over five months. They embrace all the G. E. plants over the country.

At the last conference, held some 10 days ago, the management declined to grant the advance. Mass meetings followed in various cities, that at Lynn last night taking in workers at the River Works and West Lynn plants at Lynn and the G. E. foundry at Everett.

Following last night's protest against the company's decision, officers of the Lynn local, No. 201, wired William R. Burrows, a vice-president of General Electric at Schenectady, N. Y., asking the company to reconsider.

The telegram said that the members of the union believed that the company's increased profits and general wage trends entitled them to the proposed increase. They wished to do nothing to interfere with the company's work on the defense program, the message added. They also hesitated to use demonstrative tactics at this time.

However, the wire concluded, in the event of an unsatisfactory answer by April 9, "we will be obliged to use other forms of protest."

Bring Their Lunch To Save for Britain

AUGUSTA, Maine., March 25 (AP)—Bring your lunch and save your dimes to aid the cause of Britain, say two State House givers, Verna S. Cloutier and Louise M. Lynch of the Fish and Game Department.

They estimated each in this way saved nearly $15 a month.

Legislators' Pay Issue Still Pends

A hearing today on a bill to give Massachusetts legislators an additional $500 for "expenses" failed to attract members of the General Court who apparently were saving their fire for a battle on the House floor later.

The Public Service Committee took the measure, sponsored by Representative William Jones of Barnstable and Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, Republican floor leaders, under advisement.

Legislative Bills Listed for Hearing

Major legislative committee hearings on Beacon Hill tomorrow include the following:

Judiciary (Room 222, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to abolish capital punishment or to provide life imprisonment as an alternate punishment upon the choice of a jury; to substitute lethal gas for the electric chair.

Conservation (Room 443, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to allow the Columbia Broadcasting System to lease land on Mt. Wachusett for erection of a frequency modulation station to protect public interest in forest lands and to enlarge present Federal forest subsidy program.

Constitutional Law (Room 431, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to bar requiring newspaper and radio men to disclose sources of information, to protect newspaper photographers and reporters from interference, to penalize defamation of character by radio, to require newspapers be conducted on a non-partisan basis.

Metropolitan Affairs (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposals that the State lease to the British Government the Quabbin Reservoir watershed for an artillery testing ground; that a special commission be established to investigate possible use of Quabbin Reservoir water by additional municipalities; recommendations of the special commission which studied metropolitan problems.

Municipal Finance (Room 433, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to restrict municipal expenditures.

State Administration (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Bill to establish a new board of registration of nurses.

Normal Weather In N. E. Forecast

Near normal temperatures were forecast for New England for the next four days by the Weather Bureau today in its extended forecast for the period 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, March 25, to 7:30 p. m. Saturday, March 29.

The bureau's extended forecast was as follows:

The temperatures during the next four days will average near normal. Normals for the period are: Boston, 39; New Haven, 40; Nantucket, 38; Portland, 36; Concord, 35; Burlington, 34, and Eastport, 33 degrees.

It will be moderately cold at the beginning of the period with a reaction to warmer occurring by Thursday and a return to colder at the end of the period. Precipitation will total heavy, more than two-thirds of an inch, except at inland sections of northern New England where it will be moderate, between one-third and two-thirds of an inch during the next four days. It will fall as light snow in extreme northern New England tonight and early Wednesday, and as snow or rain in northern New England and rain in southern New England late Friday or Saturday.

Live in comfort!
Walk to work!
No lease to sign!
HOTEL STATLER
Boston
Monthly Rates are Bargains. Complete 24-hour service in Boston's handiest, most complete hotel. Finest food at moderate prices. Valet and laundry service at special rates to resident guests. An address of distinction and convenience.
Call Assistant Manager, HANcock 2000

You are invited to view our new
Spring Collection
Carefully selected for every need
Chez Madelaine
502 Park Avenue New York City
155 Newbury Street Boston

Real Shetland Sweaters
Another large shipment has just been received.

Cardigan $12.50
Pullover $10.50
Sizes 34 to 40 in Nine Beautiful Colors
White
Navy - Sky
Aquamarine
Shell Pink - Bottle Green
Cherry - Yellow - Natural
Mail Orders Filled
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street, Boston

'Native Son' in New York — Radio 'Listening Posts' in U. S.

Richard Wright's Novel As It Comes to the Stage

By John Beaufort

New York

"Native Son" is not a pretty play. It is harsh and bitter. It is as ugly as tenement living, race prejudice, and the Jim Crow law. Richard Wright's story about the wretched, fear-wracked Bigger Thomas was called a novel. It might as easily have been a case record. Now Mr. Wright and Paul Green have put the story of Bigger into a play which rips open a subject of vital importance in a world which daily watches the ravages of race persecution. "Native Son," as it came to the St. James theater Monday evening, is a dynamic play with a militant social message. No recent drama on this or any similar subject has dared say more than "Native Son" says. Few have dared say as much.

Some audiences may blench at the story. Last night's audience cheered the cast individually and collectively. It called for the author and it got not only Mr. Wright but also Orson Welles, the co-producer and director. There has not been a greater ovation here this season.

Without its theme, which is delivered in an impassioned speech by Ray Collins in the role of Bigger's defense counsel, "Native Son" would be unsavory. But the story of Bigger Thomas is both a symbol and a challenge. It is a symbol of the conditions under which not only millions of Negroes but vast numbers of white people are forced to live. The explicit problem is one which American democracy made the mistake of permitting to become established when the first slave was brought into this country. Considering the present plight of the American Negro, we still need works like this to remind us of how little has been done since Lincoln freed the slaves.

* * *

As it unfolds without intermission in 10 scenes, "Native Son" concentrates upon the relationship between society's crime against Bigger Thomas and Bigger's crime against society. Bigger lives with his mother, sister, and small brother in a miserable Chicago tenement room. He saw his father killed in a race riot. He has been to reform school for stealing tires. He is surly, mistrustful, iconoclastic. Just as he is about to commit a robbery, Bigger is offered employment as chauffeur for Mr. Dalton, who owns the slum buildings in which Bigger and many other Negroes live. Bigger's chief occupation is driving Mr. Dalton's daughter, Mary, on excursions to Communist meetings and barrooms.

One night, after Bigger had managed to get the semi-conscious girl into her room, Mrs. Dalton, who is blind, enters. Mary begins muttering incoherently and Bigger, terrified that he will be discovered smothers her voice with a pillow. After Mrs. Dalton has gone, Bigger discovers that he has killed Mary. Subsequent scenes study the man's successive stages of terror and boastful scheming as he attempts to hide his crime and then to extort $10,000 from Mr. Dalton by posing as an anonymous kidnaper.

It is in the final scenes—the courtroom and the jail—that the story behind Bigger Thomas' crime unfolds. Much of that history is, of course, an inherent part of the drama. But the final scenes remind us of the bitter plight of the Negro who is led to believe that "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are the heritage of all men under American democracy and then sees himself denied these rights.

* * *

The development of the drama has been magnificently guided by Mr. Welles, with the aid of an almost faultless cast and an exciting series of scenic designs by James Morcom. Brick walls, symbols of Bigger's imprisonment, frame every scene, whether in the slum room, the dull elegance of the Dalton home, the loft where Bigger hides, or the execution cell to which he is finally led. The whole production is marked by a theatrical virtuosity which would come dangerously near over-exaggeration were not the subject and theme so intense and impelling. Like its action, the play's language is violent.

Canada Lee is tremendously impressive as Bigger, reflecting the torture, the inarticulateness, the defiance, and the fear of a human being twisted by a mounting resentment against his lot. Ray Collins delivers the play's message with sincerity and feeling. Evelyn Ellis plays Bigger's mother with a loftiness inspired by the woman's religious faith. Helen Martin and Lloyd Warren are fine as Vera and Buddy Thomas.

Anne Burr makes pitiful the decadence and the acutely realized futility of Mary Dalton's life. Erskine Sanford does not spare the character of Mr. Dalton and Everett Sloane gives a savage performance as an underling in the Dalton employ. Rena Mitchell, Philip Bourneuf, Paul Stewart, and Eileen Burns are able members of a cast which is excellent in almost every part.

Whatever its future standing may be, "Native Son" vibrates with the tremors of this hour in the world. Some may with justification ask to be excused from its violence and brutality. Others will feel that they cannot afford to miss what the Messrs. Wright and Green are saying. Whether or not one may agree with the conclusion—"Native Son" implies a Communist solution—there is no escaping the problem. As citizens of a great democracy, we cannot shirk our responsibilities. They include the preservation of freedom and the eradication of injustice. They include Bigger Thomas. He is our fellow citizen, our neighbor, a native son.

'Native Son'

Drama by Paul Green and Richard Wright, adapted from Mr. Wright's novel of the same name. Production by Orson Welles. Settings by James Marcom. A Mercury production, presented by Mr. Welles and John Houseman in association with Bern Bernard, at the St. James Theater, New York, beginning on March 24. The cast includes:

Bigger Thomas	Canada Lee
Hannah Thomas	Evelyn Ellis
Vera Thomas	Helen Martin
Buddy Thomas	Lloyd Warren
A Neighbor	Jacqueline Ghant Andre
Miss Emmett	Eileen Burns
Jack	J. Flashe Riley
Clara	Rena Mitchell
G. H. Rankin	Rodester Timmons
Gus Mitchell	Wardell Saunders
Ernie Jones	C. M. Bootsie Davis
Mr. Dalton	Erskine Sanford
Mrs. Dalton	Nell Harrison
Britten	Everett Sloane
Peggy	Frances Bavier
Mary Dalton	Anne Burr
Jan Erlone	Joseph Pevney
Buckley	Philip Bourneuf
Paul Max	Ray Collins
A Reporter	Paul Stewart
Judge	William Malone
Newspapermen	John Berry, Stephen Roberts, George Zorn, Don Roberts

Erich Leinsdorf

To conduct the Metropolitan Opera performances of "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin" during the Boston engagement at the Metropolitan Theater.

Picking Up Foreign Radiocasts Proves Big Service in Defense

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Establishment of national defense "listening posts" in the United States by the Federal Communications Commission to analyze what is coming over the short waves from European capitals, focuses attention again on the role that radiocasting plays as another of the "fronts" of war.

Radiocasting as propaganda has often been the advance guard—the "mental assault" on a nation—followed by actual warfare in some instances. Study of radio propaganda, therefore, especially that of aggressor nations, has become a necessity for nations who may be the next victims on the aggressors' list.

Though the United States has now officially placed itself on record as an observer of radio propaganda, there have been several private listening posts maintained in the United States to check on what the European nations are saying over the radio.

Among the principal checkers of foreign shortwave programs have been the American networks. They have done it for the ordinary purpose of covering the news from abroad by picking up the regular news programs sent out by shortwave from Europe. When Elmer Davis, John B. Kennedy or Raymond Gram Swing or other commentators refer in their radiocasts to what the Rome or Berlin or Moscow radio have announced concerning items of news, they are giving indirect thanks to the shortwave listening posts maintained by their respective networks.

In a tiny shack out in Long Island, for instance, an observer for the Columbia Broadcasting System keeps a number of shortwave receivers tuned into the transmissions of the foreign capitals. He has elaborate schedules in front of him, though he gets to know these by heart, listing the news and comment periods from abroad.

A special telephone line leads from the shack to network headquarters in New York to a tiny room close by ticking news teletypes where the radiocasts are recorded by an operator who is generally familiar with the language he is recording.

The New York operator, it was observed, did not record everything, but took interesting and provocative excerpts. He switched on a machine carrying a recording he had just made from the Berlin radio in German and there was the clear gutteral voice reading bulletins of news. A short distance over on the same record was a recording from London in English with the precise clipped accounts of a commentator.

The foreign language recordings, if they are important, are immediately rushed to a translating room and transcribed into news copy for the use of the network news writers and commentators.

One of the most significant private American listening posts is that maintained by Princeton University. Dubbed the "Listening Center," it was set up by the Rockefeller Foundation as a project of the University's School of Public and International Affairs. In regular reports the "Listening Center" charts the trend of propaganda from abroad.

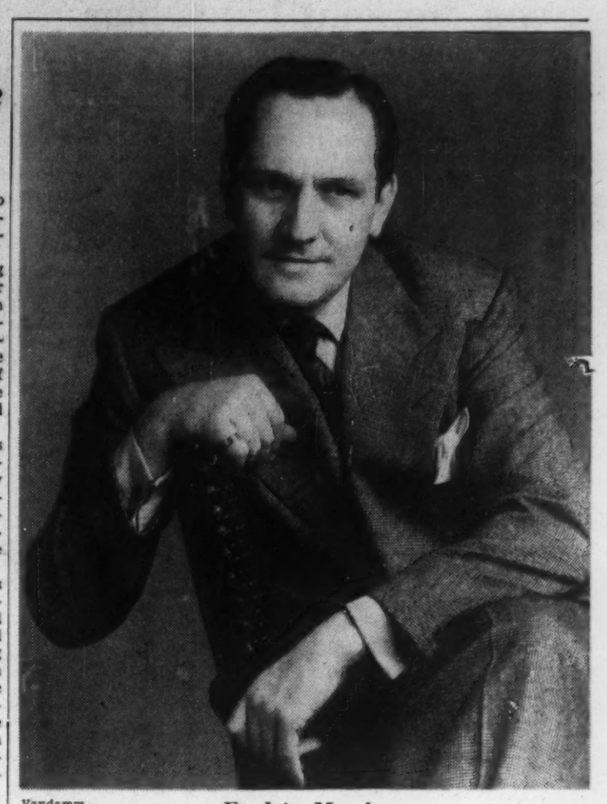
Stars Like Free Company

Hollywood stars have been reported to be falling over themselves to offer their services in the Free Company dramas so thoroughly do they believe in the objective of upholding the American democratic form.

According to a Free Company release, the stars are competing with each other for parts in the plays which are written by America's best playwrights and authors.

Ordinarily, these stars have their choice of playing guest shots on programs radiocast from Hollywood. But Gail Patrick, it was said, took a role on two hours' notice. Franchot Tone willingly waited three weeks for a suitable part. Burgess Meredith has the job of signing up the stars for the Free Company productions which are radiocast Sundays at 2 p. m., eastern standard time, over the Columbia Network.

Marc Connelly offered Herbert Marshall the lead in his Free Company play, "The Mole on Lincoln's Cheek," butforgot to tell Mr. Meredith about it. Melvyn Douglas and Mr. Marshall both showed up for rehearsals, but Mr. Marshall relinquished his claim on a promise that he could appear in a later play.



Vandamm

Fredric March

In the Theater Guild's production of "Hope for a Harvest," coming to the Colonial on April 7.

Germanic Museum Concert

Iwan d'Archambeau, the cellist, who joined in presenting a program along with Wolfe Wolfinsohn and Bernard Robbins, violinists, and E. Power Biggs, organist, at the Germanic Museum, Cambridge, last evening, has always shown a willingness to subordinate himself to any good musical cause, whether playing in a string quartet or taking a hand in performing some archaic oddity. Never the chief figure, though a necessary secondary one, he has stayed before the public longer than many a brilliant soloist, and he has attended to whatever task he had to fullfill like a sportsman. He has gone along without any particular applause except the kind an ensemble artist shares with the others of his group; and of that sort he received much from audiences which he helped entertain, years back, as a member of the Flonzaley Quartet.

Mr. d'Archambeau found himself unusually inconspicuous at this meeting, since nothing absorbs the notes, especially the low ones, of a cello like the organ. Nevertheless he was now and then pretty clearly heard in passages offering something melodious for the upper string of his instrument. The pieces to which he contributed were Sonatas No. 4 in B minor and No. 7 in F major, by Corelli; and Sonatas for Strings with Organ in C major, D major, and C major, by Mozart.

A statue in high relief confronting a stone column—one of the exhibits in an angle of the building—wearing the expression of a listener, added illusion to the acoustic question and strengthened the impression of standing room only. For the academic people turn out to the Germanic concerts in force, and the more offered for study the better they seem to like it. For solo organ works, Mr. Biggs submitted for their meditation some early English pieces which seemed to tell of a proud and happy period, and an Italian work in the staunchest contrapuntal manner — Concerto in D minor by Vivaldi, containing a fugue to please the erudite.

W. P. T.

Music Notes

The Boston Society of Early Music will give its third concert of the season Wednesday evening, April 9, at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street. Olga Averino, soprano, will assist Messrs. Fedorowsky, Bernard, A. Zighera, Dufresne, and Aldrich. The program includes works by Maurizio Cazzati (1620-1677), Louis de Caix d'Hervelois (1680-1760), François Couperin, Giovanni Gabrieli (1557-1612), J. S. Bach, Sweelinck, Monteverdi, Provenzale, and Praetorius.

* * *

The Klemetti String Quartet, composed of members of the Women's Symphony Orchestra, will give its first concert Sunday evening, March 30 at 8:30, at 403 Marlborough Street. The quartet comprises Ruth Clemens, first violin, Elizabeth Wilcox, second violin, Olga Bayrack, viola, and Esther Pierce, violoncello. The program: Beethoven, Quartet, Op. 18, No. 1; Debussy, Quartet; Granville Bantock, Suite, "In a Chinese Mirror."

* * *

Maria Jelmar, contralto, formerly of the Munich State Opera and the Vienna Folk Opera, will give a recital at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Sunday evening. Her program includes arias, Lieder, and ballads.

Kerstin Thorborg

Kerstin Thorborg, Swedish mezzo-soprano, who will sing Venus in "Tannhäuser" on March 28, Brangäne in "Tristan und Isolde" on April 2 and as Ortrud in "Lohengrin" on April 4, came to America in 1936, on invitation of the Metropolitan. She made her New York debut as Fricka.

Of her 60-odd opera roles, Mme. Thorborg likes best that of Orfeo which she first sang in Prague, later in Vienna, Salzburg and New York. She thinks this is the greatest of all roles and that the Gluck masterpiece is the greatest of all music dramas. But she gets artistic satisfaction too from Amneris, Klytemnestra, Ortrud, Venus, Brangäne, Fricka, Magdalena, Octavian, Azucena, Ulrica, Dalila, and Carmen.

When Mme. Thorborg sang Venus, a reviewer referred to her as the "Streamlined Venus." Venus is a part that demands highest vocal and dramatic attainments. Vocally too the role makes extraordinary demands, for the music covers both the soprano and the contralto range.

Brangäne is vastly different. Here the artist must have a wealth of tone, particularly in the second act, when she sings her warning from the tower at the back of the stage. The acting calls for subtle diversification, especially in the first act during the love potion scene. Thorborg's enactment of this part has always been acclaimed as one of her noblest impersonations.

Ortrud presents her in another different part. Here she must be a sinister conspirator, and the art of Mme. Thorborg is seen to no better advantage than in the first act where she remains passive throughout, yet has to impress the audience with her treacherous nature.

After the opera tour, Mme. Thorborg will close her season with an appearance at the Cincinnati May Music Festival, where she will sing in Bach's B minor Mass and Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius."

Lotte Lehmann

To sing the role of Elisabeth in "Tannhäuser" Friday evening at the Metropolitan Theater.

Chilean Music Talk

Dr. Domingo Santa Cruz, South American composer, will give a free public lecture at the Harvard Music Building, Monday evening, April 7, on "The Evolution of Chilean Music." Egydio Castro, Brazilian pianist, will accompany the lecture with musical illustrations.

WPA Artists at Symphony Hall

By Dorothy Adlow

Six Cape Cod painters of the Federal Art Project are showing their pictures at Symphony Hall. They may be seen only during concert time.

This group consists of some gifted painters who have already shown their love for adventure in pigment. Many will still look upon their pictures with a shake of the head, a shrug of the shoulder. For these painters work in a personal style which seems sometimes incomplete and hazy, sometimes awkward and inarticulate, sometimes blatant and coarse.

After seeing pictures year in, year out, we come to overlook certain obvious faults, and to welcome certain rare attributes. The artist draws himself up to his full stature, strives to shape an image which communicates a memorable moment of exaltation, meditation, grace. He has his own personal inflection, his own peculiar accent; he uses the colors, the lights, the embellishments which are most richly expressive of his idea. If our contemporary artists are more pronounced in all these motives of pictorial expression, it is perhaps because they are influenced by the stark contrasts, the shocks and disturbances in the world today.

Dorothy Loeb makes something impressive out of a diaphanous vision. Her colors say and do a great deal in their allusive way. She is a very gifted painter. Vernon Smith has long interpreted Cape Cod in a thoughtful, penetrating way. Bruce McKain, Charles Darby, and Charles Heinz all have a deep interest in the essentials of form. Mr. Darby is more structural, Mr. Heinz more impressionistic. All three show a tendency towards calculated simplification, toward a cogent expression.

The exhibition contains material for argument. No one can deny, however, that it is a stimulating display.

* * *

Providence Annual

At the Providence Art Club's sixty-second annual exhibition, paintings, sculptures, drawings and prints are shown.

Such displays take on a pattern in which there is little deviation with the years. The only marked change lies in the tendency for more painters to work in water color, and abandon oil. The pictures are consequently smaller, and the exhibition less formidable. There is a scant showing of sculpture, and there are black-and-whites.

The water colors show great variation in handling, from the freest, flowing brushwork to the most meticulous handiwork. The pictures by Dorothy Holt are executed in the latter fashion and they evince admiration for patience and orderliness. Water colors which attract the eye are those of John and David Aldrich, Will Taylor, Edmond St. Laurent, Florence Lief, William J. Gardner.

Oils vary. Providence painters favor still-life and there is a good deal of talent among them in oil pigment. Among his comrades Gino E. Conti proves to be the rebel, imparting to his amusing pictures a mild distortion and a palatable primitivism.

The graphic arts are very well represented, for good illustrators, etchers, engravers, and lithographers abound in the Providence region. For us there is more interest in the small room containing the prints and drawings than in the large gallery in which the paintings are more prominently displayed.

Among exhibits catching the eye are prints by John Taylor Arms, Stow Wengeroth, Eliza D. Gardner, George Gale, and Albert Blythe. The sculpture display consists of two pieces, one by Irene Eva, the other by Bertha Kling.

To Present Ballet

Hans Wiener's comic ballet, "The Man With the Moustachio," will be presented by his dance group, with Harry Coble, at the Musical Festival of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, Monday afternoon, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The ballet, based on music of Dr. Arne, transcribed by Robert Strassburg, was produced last winter at Town Hall.

Somerset Maugham's and Guy Bolton's play "Theater" may pay a visit to Boston in the spring, according to the New York Times. If there is such an engagement it seems that it would come after the play has been in Wilmington, where it opens on April 12, and in Washington and Baltimore.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—
"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music

Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge—
Seventy-eighth Faculty concert by the Longy School of Music. Harry Kobialka, violin; Gerard Haft, cello, and Erwin Bodky, piano. 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

Exeter—
"Hideout in the Alps," Jane Baxter, 2, 5, 6:05, "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
Harry Lauder in "Songs of the Road." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 1:05, 3:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Melody for Three," Fay Wray and Ann Hershott. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin, Marjorie Rambeau, Gene Tierney and William Tracy. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

Kenmore—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conducting. Matinees 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson, Ida Lupino, John Garfield. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 9:05. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris, Mildred Coles. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:20, 8:05.

Modern—
"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia De Haviland. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew, 8, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 10:05 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 10:30 a. m., 2:30, 6:15, 10. "Nobody's Children," 12:15, 4:10, 8. Stage Show: 1:25, 5:25, 9:16.

Scollay—
"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia De Havilland. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Second Episode of Mysterious Dr. Satan," "Two Travels — Bar Harbor, Alaska," "Meet the U. S. Fleet," "Women Bowlers," "Birds from Corners of the World" (in natural color), latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

Telepix—
"Puerto Rico," "The Gossips," "Chilean Calvary," "Phil Spitalny and Orchestra," "Life in the New Navy," "Hollywood Newsreel." 2 cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 2:03, 5:49, 8:34.

Tremont—
"Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:05, 8. "Escape," Norma Shearer. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 6:05, 10.

Uptown—
"Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:05, 6:40, 10:15. "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Victory," Fredric March. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2. Continuous 6:35-11

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Devil Bat." Bela Lugosi. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "I Married Adventure," Osa Johnson. "Sandy Gets Her Man." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent. 1:50 and 6.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 2:35, 6:40, 9:45. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Victory," Fredric March. 2, 5 8. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.
Cleveland Circle: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker 1:45 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "You're the One," Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.
University: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 2:40, 6:10, 9:25. "Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce. 1:20, 4:55, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Flight Command." Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. 3:21, 9:21. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 1:45 and 7:45.
Dorchester: "The Invisible Woman." "Behind the News." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2:55, 9:10. "Case of the Black Parrot." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Western Union." Randolph Scott and Brenda Joyce. 3:22, 8:22. "You're the One." 1:54, 6:45, 9:58.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "The Invisible Woman." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Go West" with the Marx Bros. 3:08, 7, 9:49. "Lady With Red Hair." Miriam Hopkins. 1:45, 8:25.
Park: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda, "Michael Shayne, Private Detective. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Victory." Fredric March. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:07, 6:15, "Invisible Woman." 1:33, 6:52, 9:45.
Hyde Park: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Street of Memories," Guy Kibbee. 3 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. "Case of the Black Parrott," William Lundigan. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2 and 7:20.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2:02, 5:10, 8:18. "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 3:05, 6:13, 9:21.
Mystic: "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 7, 10. "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone. 3:20, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Made for Each Other," Carole Lombard and James Stewart. "Girls Under 21," 1:45, Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Blondie Plays Cupid," 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 8:30. "Invisible Woman." John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "You're the One," 1:45, 8. "Western Union," Randolph Scott. 3:34, 9:39.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Thief of Baxdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 3:35, 9:10. "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 2:15, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:40 and 7:40.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "She Couldn't Say No." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Philadelphia Story," James Stewart and Katharine Hepburn. "Case of the Black Parrot." William Lundigan.

QUINCY — Quincy: "The Mad Doctor," Rosalind Russell. "Six Lessons from Madam Lazonga."
Strand: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew and Paul Lukas.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 8.
Capitol and Bali Square: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey. "Always a Bride." 2 and 6:15.
Davis Square: "Long Voyage Home." "Meet the Missus." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Trail of the Vigilantes." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor. 2:09, 7:54. "The Westerner," Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. 3:25, 9:09.
Princess: "Father's Son," John Litel and Frieda Inescort. 2:09, 7:54. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers and Dennis Morgan. 3:12, 9.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Western Union." Robert Young and Virginia Gilmore. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:30 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "South of Suez." "Public Deb. No. 1." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "World in Flames." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Victory." Fredric March. "Argentine Nights." 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Arizona," Jean Arthur. 3:36, 7:56. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 2:18, 6:30, 10:11.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:55, 6:55, 10:05. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:05, 8:05.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

SEATS NOW FOR ALL PERFORMANCES
Mon.-Fri. Mats. & Sat. A. M. 50¢ 75c, $1.10
Eves., Sat. & Sun. Matinees 75¢ $1.10, $1.65
All prices include tax
CHILDREN UNDER 16 HALF-PRICE ALWAYS

"Adventurous epoch-making" —Joyce Dana, Record
WALT DISNEY'S FANTASIA
in thrilling Fantasound with STOKOWSKI
Tel. Liberty 7725 MAJESTIC 219 Tremont St.
TWICE DAILY 2:30 P.M. and 8:30 P.M.
Extra Shows Sat. Mornings at 10:30 A.M.

STATE Tonight ORPHEUM
25c to 1 P. M. Plus Tax
NOW—AT REGULAR PRICES
Charlie Chaplin
'THE GREAT DICTATOR'
Plus: 'Meet Boston Blackie'

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • 1 Week MON., MAR. 31
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURS.
COURTNEY BURR presents
THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS
A New Comedy By Laura & S. J. Perelman
Phyllis Brooks • Forrest Orr • Ruth Weston • George Matthews
Evgs: 2.75-55c; Mats. Thurs.-Sat. 2.20-55c tax inc.

SHUBERT—Tonight at 8:30
Pop. Mat. Tom'w at 2:30
EVERETT MARSHALL
in the Popular Musical Romance
"BLOSSOM TIME"
Evgs., $2.75-$.55; Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.65-$.55

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE • Carmen MIRANDA
'THAT NIGHT IN RIO'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW • ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

6th SIDE-SPLITTING MONTH
"CRAZY FUN."—Lockridge, Sun
CHARLEY'S AUNT by Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER Arthur Margetson
Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. Evgs. 8:40
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street, PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40, Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"The Comedy Murder-Mystery Hit!"
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr. presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BR. 9-2087
Evs. 8:40, $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain. —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN
WINDSOR Thea., 157 West 48th Street PE. 6-4891
Evs. Incl. Sun. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Sat. & Sun. 55c-$2.20

"A highly present playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway, PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
with RAYMOND MASSEY
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5990
Evenings 8:30, Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

Managers of theaters advertising in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Cowley and Bauer Both Pronounced Fit to Take Places in Bruin Line-Up Tonight

Noon Workout Finds Stars Ready to Resume Positions

BULLETIN

TORONTO, Ont., March 25—Bill Cowley and Bobby Bauer tried skating on the Arena Gardens ice here this noon and did so well Manager Art Ross announced both would play against the Maple Leafs tonight. Pat McReavy, spare forward up from Hershey, will not dress.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., March 25—Despite the probable return to action of their leading play-maker, Bill Cowley, the Boston Bruins were faced with a monumental task as they awaited the opening whistle of their third Stanley Cup play-off game with Toronto Maple Leafs here tonight.

Although the final decision on whether the smiling Ottawan will be able to play or not was not expected to be made until game time, there was not much doubt in the Boston camp that he would be in uniform. Just how effective he will be however, was another question entirely.

The main benefit the team will derive from Cowley's appearance will be a boost in morale, and the Bruins from here in will need all the mental stimulation they can get.

Cowley's appearance, though, is more than offset on several fronts. In the first place the Leafs will be a different club with their great center, Sylvanus Apps, again roaming the ice. In the second place the Bruins will most likely be without the services of their All-Star right wing, Bobby Bauer, whose foot injury is still bothersome. And in the third place the Bruins will be playing in Toronto's own rink, a notoriously difficult spot for the Bostonians.

All factors considered, the absence of little Bobby Bauer is likely to prove dangerous for the Bruins. A two-way skater in every game, Bobby is definitely the spark-plug of the Kraut line. With him on the ice, Woody Dumart and Milt Schmidt feel a rise of confidence that makes them one of the best lines in hockey today.

Until last Saturday night Bauer had played in 215 consecutive hockey games—not a record compared to that of Murray Murdoch, Yale Coach and formerly with Rangers, but an outstanding achievement for one of his size. With him the Krauts finished one-two-three in the scoring records last season. Schmidty won the race with 52 points, with Bauer and Dumart tying for second with 43.

This season the Krauts bowed to the Bruins' line of Roy Conacher, Bill Cowley, and Eddie Wiseman, as far as total points are concerned, but not by much. All in all, the Cowley line accounted for 141 points, the Schmidt line for 110. Moreover, the six players on these two lines took the first six places in the scoring race for the Bruins.

Bauer's loss means more than just the absence of the best right wing in the league. He scored 17 goals himself, and with his 22 assists was the highest scorer of the three Krauts. His absence means that the effectiveness of the Kraut line as a whole is impaired, and the Bruins cannot stand any tampering with an 18-goal man like Dumart or a 13-goal player like Schmidt.

Despite the handicaps under which they will be working, the Bruins will at least present an adequate defense. The addition of Pat McReavy of Hershey to the squad has allowed Coach Cooney Weiland to move Flash Hollett back to defense to team with Johnny Crawford. Hollett is a better right winger than either McReavy or Hill, and the fact that the Bruins have found it necessary to move him back to the blue line is not only a sign of weakness but an indication of the type of game they expect tonight from the Leafs.

With Apps back the Leafs will throw all their power at the Bruins in a 60-minute attack. There will be no scoring of one goal followed by a retrenchment process. The emphasis will be on attack and the team with the most successful attack will win.

Over the Blue Lines

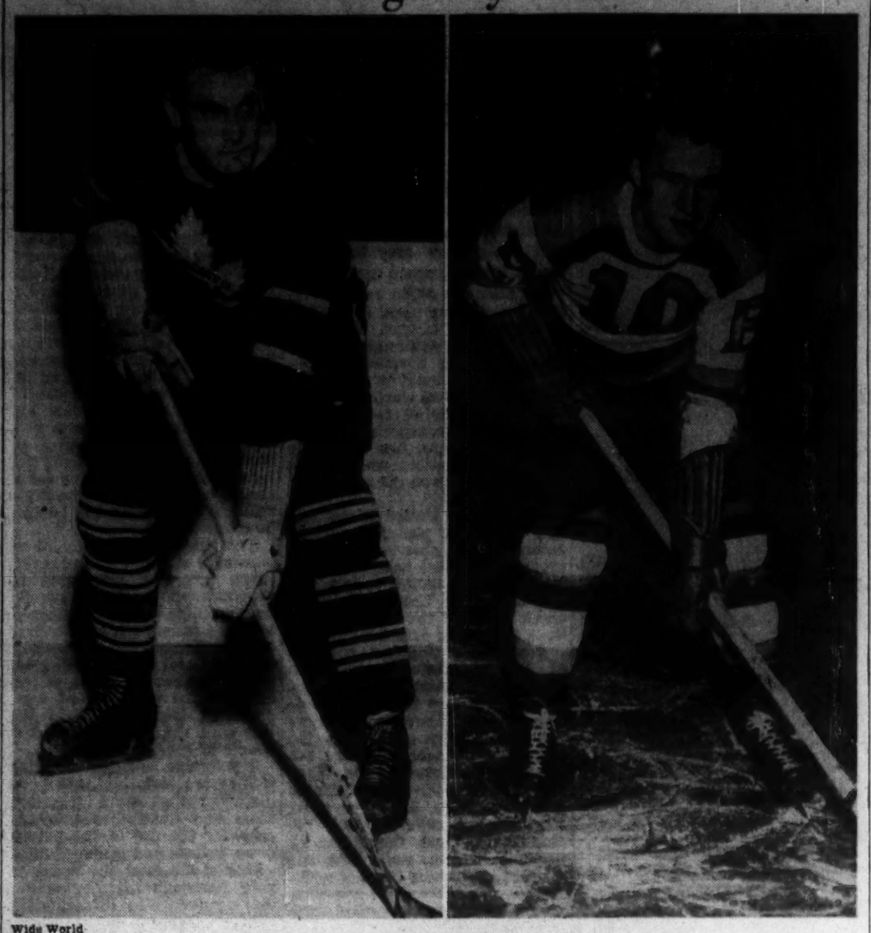
Neither team was able to work out yesterday . . . The ice was taken out of Maple Leaf Gardens for the evening appearance of Wendell Willkie . . . Willkie, in fact, travelled to Toronto with the Bruins, occupying a car ahead of the Bruins special . . . Toronto turned out in full force for the defeated Republican candidate, honoring him with a parade which he reviewed from a stand in front of city hall . . . Late in the afternoon the streets were still full of ticker tape showered upon him by enthusiastic Toronto citizens.

The Bruins spent an uneventful trip to Canada . . . They left Sunday evening, and most of them retired early . . . Their main amusement came from Mel Hill's portable radio . . . The writers, 13 altogether, occupied a car two behind the team . . . A dining car was in between . . . Yesterday proved a quiet day . . . The team had rooms at the Royal York Hotel, but many of the players visited their homes in Toronto . . . Art Jackson took time in the afternoon to drive around town in his convertible coupe.

Although this series with Toronto was advantageous to the Bruins at first, it is far from it now . . . When it opened, the series was a best-of-seven affair, with Boston getting the odd game . . . Now, with the teams splitting the first two contests, it has turned into a best-of-five series, with Toronto getting the odd game . . . If the series goes the limit, the games will be as follows: In Toronto here tonight and Thursday, in Boston Saturday, Toronto a week from tonight, and then back in Boston a week from Thursday.

The Toronto writer attributed Toronto's victory of last Saturday to the inspiring words of Manager Conn Smythe . . . Conn gave the boys a pep talk at the University Club, which made them late in arriving at their dressing room . . . He followed that talk with another between the first and second period . . . Conn dwelt upon the fact that the Leafs had never lost both games of a two-game series in Boston. . . . The blue-clad warriors responded with a four-goal barrage in the second period that left the Bruins gasping, endangered their play-off hopes, and put the Leafs back into the series.

Returning Play Makers



Wide World

Syl Apps (left) and Bill Cowley

Toronto and Boston engage in the third play-off game tonight with Apps, ace play-maker for the Leafs, returning to action, having been out since Feb. 25. Cowley, league-leading scorer for the current season, is expected back in the Bruin line-up tonight after missing the Saturday game in Boston.

Bray and Manno Struggle For Spare Outfield Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 25—Clarence (Buster) Bray and Don Manno, outstanding stars on Bob Coleman's Evansville club a year ago, are now battling each other for a utility post in the Bees' outfield. To date it appears like a very even struggle.

Buster is unquestionably a better judge of flies, has a more accurate throwing arm, and secures more base hits. But he is not as strong as Manno physically and can't produce the devastating extra-base drives which have made Don a terror to opposing boxmen.

The careers of these two promising prospects have run along parallel lines. Both have served long apprenticeships in the minors, and should be ready for the "big show" this year if they are ever going to qualify.

Each was a stellar athlete at school. Manno was captain of three sports teams at Williamsport High in Pennsylvania while Bray hurled two no-hit games in a row for Monteballo High near Birmingham, Alabama, and was a sterling end on the football team. Each had the urge to go to college. Manno attended Westchester State Teachers College for a year but left the institution to accept a pro baseball offer. Bray lacked the means to attend the University of Alabama.

Buster broke into the money ranks at Alexandria, Louisiana, in 1934 under Detroit auspices while Don secured his early diamond training as a Yankee farm hand at Norfolk, playing bang-up ball for that Piedmont League team in 1935. Both eventually severed their connections with these rival big league chains. Manno was dissatisfied with his pay in 1936 and quit after two months. Bray was released by the Detroit organization the same year and joined the independently owned Gainesville club of the Florida State League. He was the victim of the irregularities which caused Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis to declare 91 Tiger "chattels" free agents more than a year ago. Bray would probably have won his "freedom" at that time had he and the Bengals not parted company in 1936.

Bray remained at Gainesville in 1937 and 1938 while Manno, after playing semi-pro ball during the last half of 1936 and throughout the following season, re-entered the Yankee fold in 1938 but was bought by Hartford in mid-summer. Don stayed with the Insurance City team until the start of the 1940 campaign.

Buster's spectacular play for the 'Gators in 1938 attracted the attention of the argus-eyed scout Tommy Leach and the Pirate immortal of more than 30 years ago signed him to a Boston contract. So Bray wore an Evansville uniform in 1939 and played in the same outfield with Chester Ross.

The latter moved to the Hub last season and became the Bees' regular left fielder. Manno joined Evansville and replaced Chester as Coleman's number one slugger. The 1940 batting records of Bray and Manno are significant as they show the difference in their types of hitting. Buster batted .336, drove across 59 counters and specialized in singles and doubles. Don compiled an even .300 average, but blasted 113 runs across the plate to lead the Three-I League in markers produced. The rugged Pennsylvanian smacked 18 triples and 17 round-trippers.

Bray started out as a left fielder, but after playing that position for a short time at Alexandria in 1934, shifted to the middle garden and has patrolled that post ever since. Manno, however, has been used at first, third, left and right fields and even acted as manager of Evansville for two weeks last summer during Coleman's absence. Of the two, Manno is the more versatile though less expert at any one position as Bray is in center field.

Manno has naturally received more publicity than his rival because of his grand slam homer against the Dodgers last Sept. 26 at Ebbets Field. That achievement was so dramatic that it made headlines in all newspapers.

The two players are the best of friends. Each minds his own business and is quiet and mild-mannered. Each has an occupation during the off season. Manno is a freight handler at the Williamsport station, usually toiling 10 hours a day and six days a week. He commenced work just two days after the close of the Bees' 1940 season and knocked off only one week before coming to San Antonio. During his three years at Gainesville Bray did clerical work for the city's engineering department. Since then he has been a salesman in a sporting goods store.

B. U. Sailors Lead Parade

Boston University's sailors again lead the spring sports parade when they engage the tars from Georgetown and George Washington University at Washington next Friday, and Saturday, March 28 and 29.

In spite of the loss of veterans Arma Andon and the Walker brothers, Ned and Captain Fred, the Terriers will be represented by a strong team with Capt. Robert Shield, the Hull sailor, and Tom Coleman, the outstanding Quincy Bay man, as the nucleus of the squad.

Back to the racing wars will come John Sherwood, the Long Island Sound skipper who as a freshman set a new scoring record at Brown. He has been out of school for the past two years, but his return will be a welcome addition.

Upon their return from Washington the Boston University sailors will sponsor the Ralph E. Brown Trophy Regatta on the 5th of April on the Charles River Basin. This invitation regatta will be the first in Boston this year, and will be an annual feature of the Scarlet and White sailing program. The colleges that have been invited and who have accepted the invitation to compete are Brown, Harvard, Dartmouth, New Hampshire, Northeastern, Coast Guard and Princeton.

This trophy will remain in competition and the college that wins it three times will keep it permanently, and another will be presented by the donor who is a sailing enthusiast at the Back Bay institution and a Boston sports figure.

The sailing schedule is:

March 28—Georgetown away; 29—Geo. Washington and Georgetown away.
April 5—Ralph E. Brown Regatta on Charles River; 12—Brown away; 18—U. of New Hampshire away; 25—Nicholas Jr. College vs. B. U. Jr. Varsity away; 26—Greater Boston Regatta at Boston.
May 3—Intercollegiate Y. R. A. Regatta at New London, Conn.; 10—Morse Cup Regatta at Boston; 18—Nichols Jr. College vs. B. U. Junior Varsity at Boston; 17—Dartmouth away; 24—McMillen Cup Regatta at Annapolis, Maryland.

Boston Amateur Basketball Now In Semifinals

As a result of the second half of the Boston amateur basketball championship play-offs at the South End Boys' Club, Monday night, the Boston Boys' Club quintet and the Y. M. H. A. Jewels hoop five will battle it out with the Lincoln House and Burroughs teams in the semifinals of the Class A competition which will be staged Wednesday night at 7:15 p. m. at the same gym.

Class B teams that qualified for the semi's were the Boys' Club Printers and the St. Thomas C. Y. O., who will meet with the Mayor Tobin Club and the Hyde Park Y Wildcats who won their chance at the semi's last Saturday night.

The officiating at these games is the best that can be obtained in the State. Through the offices of the Commission, Chairman Henry McCarthy of M. I. T., arrangements have been made with the Eastern Board of Basketball Officials and such well-known arbiters as Ed Kelliher, George Clark, Jimmy Parker, Harry Greenberg, Dick Kelley, Anthony Gentile, Frank Collins, Frank Garvey, Tom Murphy, Art Gore and Joe O'Brien have volunteered their services for these games so the boys will be sure of a well-conducted and regulated tournament.

In addition the Board is making available the coveted Crowley Trophy for the Class A winning team.

Easy Triumph

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, March 25 (AP)—Eddie Carnett, Boston Bee southpaw rookie, became the first hurler of the National League club's staff to go the regulation distance yesterday, turning in a 10-5 triumph over Texas A. & M. College aided by lusty hitting from his mates.

Carnett limited the Cadets to four hits and held them scoreless for seven innings. In the eighth he lost control temporarily and was slammed for six hits and five runs.

Babe Dahlgren and Bama Rowell of the Bees also hit for the circuit in piling up a 10-run advantage before the collegians could score.

Red Sox Win

SARASOTA, Fla., March 25 (AP)—Standout pitching by Charlie Wagner and an outbreak of Boston Red Sox bats gave the major league club a 4-3 victory yesterday over the Baltimore International League team.

Wagner held the Orioles scoreless during his five-inning stunt, permitting only one hit and issuing a lone base on balls. Dick Newsome, who relieved him, was less fortunate, blowing a three-run lead as he was combed for seven hits in the four frames he toiled.

Terrier Gridmen Report to Coach On Monday Next

Official spring football practice for Boston University will start next Monday afternoon without any designated varsity line coach to succeed Al Kawal.

Despite the fact that no new coach has been named, Coach Pat Hanley will be well-manned with a staff to handle the varsity and freshman aspirants. Bob McKelvey, head coach of the freshmen and chief scout, will work with the varsity linemen as will Ken Skoropowski and Charlie Cremens, senior standouts of last fall.

There is also a possibility that several other of the seniors on the squad who are being graduated in June will be on hand to aid in the individual instruction work, particularly with the freshmen.

Practice will get under way promptly at 3:30 p. m. on March 31, the day the students return from spring vacation. Close to 30 players have already drawn equipment so that there will be no delay on opening day and work can start immediately.

Coach Pat Hanley intends spending this spring primarily on individual instruction, working with the freshmen more than any other one group because of the holes that must be filled due to the graduation of 12 seniors and the loss of Ray Valas, first-string tackle who has resigned from college.

Regina 4, Port Arthur 2

PORT ARTHUR, March 25 (CP)—Freddie Metcalfe's Regina Rangers, Saskatchewan senior hockey monarchs, defeated Port Arthur Bearcats 4-2 here last night in the first of a Western Canada semifinal best-of-five series. Second game will be played here Wednesday night.

Sydney 5, Hull 1

SYDNEY, N. S., March 25 (CP)—Sydney Millionaires battered Hull Volants to the brink of elimination from the Allan Cup playdowns last night as they laced the Ottawa and district champions 5-1 to take a 2-0 game lead in their best-of-five Eastern semifinal.

Around The Hub

Cooney Weiland and Art Ross have a problem on their hands tonight. This third hockey play-off game would bolster the morale of the Bruins no end if they win. With Bauer out they talk about putting Terry Reardon in his place on the Kraut line. It might be better to slip McReavy or Hill in that spot and leave Reardon at right wing on the third line with Cain and Jackson. That line was immense against the Leafs in the first game and to shift would be to alter two lines instead of just one. With Cowley back the Bruins would have two lines intact.

* * *

The other games tonight in the preliminary play-offs find Canadiens at Chicago and Rangers at Detroit. According to reports Rangers and Detroit are punishing each other plenty. There is a possibility that Ebbie Goodfellow might stay out of the Detroit lineup and his spare would be Harold Jackson, who is pretty inexperienced for play-off hockey. The Wings still hold their home-ice advantage over Rangers—the latter having played nine consecutive games there without victory. The larger center zone in Detroit helps the Wings for one thing.

* * *

Al McCoy, Harvard backfield coach and former head coach at Northeastern and Colby, spoke at the Kiwanis meeting this noon on "Modern Football" and there are few better qualified, for Al has advanced theories in football.

* * *

The Bruin farm team, Hershey, faces Pittsburgh tonight minus Coach Herb Mitchell and its star center, Pat McReavy. Wally Kilrea, center and captain, is directing the club.

* * *

Unless the Bruins and Toronto sell out the Arena Gardens in Toronto tonight there has not been a sell-out to date in the National Hockey League play-offs. And that is one reason why you can reliably discount the Boston morning paper story that the Boston Garden will buy the Bruins.

* * *

The appointments of Harry Marr, former Notre Dame graduate, as varsity end coach, and Tom Powers, as freshman coach again, leaves two coaching posts to be filled at Boston College. Denny Myers, new head coach, may appoint the line and backfield coaches any day now.

* * *

Some 60 or more officials have been named to handle the Boys' Clubs of Boston basketball tourney scheduled to get underway next Monday night at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial gymnasium, Charlestown.

Cronin Especially Pleased With Showing of Woody Rich

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 25—Having kept their final Payne Field date of the spring this afternoon, with the Kansas City Blues of the American Association, the Boston Red Sox packed bags for the long exhibition tour which will keep them busy every day until reaching the Hub early on the morning of April 12. The leave Sarasota by special train at 11 o'clock tonight and arrive in Miami in time for breakfast at the McAllister Hotel tomorrow morning. In the afternoon Manager Joe Cronin sends his outfit against the Philadelphia Phillies of the National League in that thriving East coast metropolis.

On the eve of breaking camp, Cronin expressed himself as well pleased with the work accomplished here at Payne Field during the past month.

Pleased With Rich

"Except for a few minor casualties, this has been an almost perfect conditioning stay at Sarasota," said the manager of the Red Sox. "Despite the wind that blew down from the North for several days and kept the players in rubber shirts, our pitchers are in great shape for this time of the year. A couple of the boys have had a little trouble with their arms or legs but they'll all be ready when the season opens.

"I'm especially pleased with Woody Rich's pitching," Cronin continued. "He has looked wonderful, hasn't he? I wasn't surprised when you told me what Bill McKechnie said about him. I agree that with our batting power behind him, he should go close to 20 wins—perhaps higher. I just hope his arm stays strong. I'm impressed, too, by the improvement of Mickey Harris. He's a different pitcher than he was a year ago, both mechanically and mentally. I like his stuff and his attitude.

Tabor Improved

"Jim Tabor looks like a better ball player this spring," the skipper went on. "He's hitting the ball hard. We've got him holding his bat ready, instead of waving it back and forth. They don't fool him so much. We're also working on Jim's throwing and fielding. We're trying to impress upon him the importance of throwing overhand. We want to break him of the old habit of lifting his head while picking up a ground ball. Now he keeps his nose closer to the ground and doesn't take his eyes off the ball. Naturally he's getting a lot of balls that once went through his legs. Also, we're trying to make him keep his feet together on balls hit directly at him, and making him move in front of those hit to either side.

"I consider Frankie Pytlak's catching a real asset to the club," Cronin said. "He knows the job is his—that there aren't any Rollie Hemsleys around to keep him on the bench—and he's really working hard. It's a treat to watch him hustle, isn't it? When Frank is in back of the plate, you simply forget about your catching. You know he'll take care of his end. And he'll bolster our batting in the lower end of the line-up."

Pitchers Running

It certainly will not be Frank Shellenback's fault if Cronin's pitchers are not in shape by the middle of April and the opening of the American League pennant race. Shelly has had them running almost twice as much as last spring and the hurlers love it. Friendly rivalry has sprung up between them in these races back and forth across Payne Field. In fact, two or three of the boys ran so hard in the sandy outfield, they had to taper off for a few days.

Although Cronin neglected to mention it, Lou Finney has been a hitting sensation in early Grapefruit League games. Bill McKechnie has tried about everything, but Lou continues to slam balls all over the place. Bobby Doerr and Sammy Hale, too, have been hitting well. Bob has surprised everyone by coming back swiftly from his off-season difficulty. He will start the season at second base—start and finish it, too.

* * *

It takes a fast man to score from second base on a single to center field against the Red Sox. Dom Di Maggio, after he gets through charging those ground balls, is almost in behind second base and his rifle arm throws strikes to the plate.

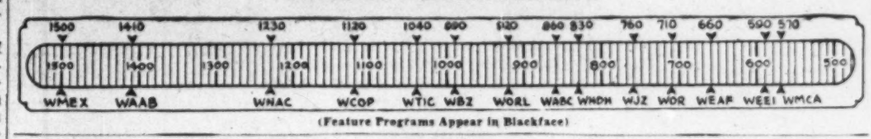
* * *

A close friendship developed between Woody Rich and Bill Butland. They were roomies and rarely were separated. Their favorite off-the-field pastime is miniature golf.

* * *

The Cleveland Indians found Sammy Hale more or less excess baggage last season because he couldn't throw across the diamond. But his arm is all right again, if Sam's throwing in early Grapefruit League games means anything. He is a good hitter, being right-handed.

Radio Timetable



(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Musical programs	Sports and music
3:15	F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30	Food talk; "Hub"	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Hits and Bits	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Musical programs	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	Harmony duo
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Love, bass, organ	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	The Goldbergs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	The O'Neills	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin Hill; News	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Clark M. Eichelberger	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	News Comment	Rumba Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr Keen"; drama	Newsroom of the Air	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Mencken in	Himber Or.; D. Ameche	Serenaders; music	Concert Miniatures	WMEX Drama Shop
7:45	"Second Husband"	Organ Reveries	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Essays in Drama"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's New Army	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	Heirs"; drama	Game; quiz	vocalists	"Selective Service"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30	"Fitzsimmons Flighter"	"Uncle Jim's Question Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Arquin Concert Series	Rabby Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	sketch; E. Davis		Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Social Security talk
9:00	"We, the People";	'Grand Central Station';	Frank Crumit and Julia	Popular music	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	"Unlimited Horizons";	"Fibber McGee and	"Defense in Action"	Variety Hour
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	drama; news	Molly"; music	"Defense in Action"	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Address, Viscount Halifax, at Pilgrims' dinner; Nicholas Murray Butler	Bob Hope Variety Show; guests; orchestra	Address, Viscount Halifax, at Pilgrims' dinner; Nicholas Murray Butler	Five Star News
10:15	Address by Viscount				Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	Halifax at Pil-		"Uncle Walter's Doghouse"; comedy		Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	grims' dinner				"Dance Digest"
11:00	News Weather	News; music; weather	News Service	Bruins-Toronto report	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Masterworks of	"Music You Want"	Local news; weather	Raymond Gram Swing	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	Gene Krupa's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra	"Day's End" news

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Barbecue	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Sports; News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Bandstand	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	About Us	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Lover's Lane	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	the Air	"Julia Blake"; drama	"Just About Time"	Choir Loft; organ	Good Morning Cheer
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Variations	Musical Early Edition	Good Morning Cheer
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Boston Speech School
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News	"Letter-Quest" with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	Melody Strings	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Stocks	"Of Human Bondage"	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Andrini Continentals	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks; Wal-	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Home Folks Frolic	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams, Future	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Hum and Strum	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15	Joyce Jordan"; sk.	"Two Men and a Girl	"The Mystery Man"	U. S. Army Highlights	John Kiley, organist
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Radio Garden Club	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	U. S. Navy Band	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Hal Grayson's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	John's Other Wife; sk.	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Drake Civic Symphony	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Love, bass; organ	Comic Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Dinner Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n 'Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair news	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	Cavalcade of America	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Attuck's Chorus
7:45	comedy drama	Cavalcade of America	"Waits Time"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Attuck's Chorus
8:00	"Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or-	N. E. Town Meeting: "Is	"Fireside Time"
8:15	ward G. Robinson	Kelly, m. c.; speaker	chestra; "How Did You Meet?"; sk.	This Our War?"	WMEX Drama Shop
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	N. E. Town Meeting: "Is	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	dramatizat'n; News	night"; dramatic sk.	and the Westerners	This Our War?"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile"; Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen; Kenny	Waltz Music	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	News Service	Album
9:30	Baker; Portland	Quiz program with	"Mr. District Attorney";	China Relief Program:	Classical Album
9:45	Hoffa; orchestra	Jimmy Flynn; News	dramatic sketch	W. Willkie; Pearl Buck	Five Star News
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Concert Hall of the Air	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Public Affairs	Concert Hall of the Air	Musical Knowledge	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	Local Sports
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Col. William J. Donovan	Kay Kyser's College of	"Whispering Smith";	Local Sports
10:45	News; Sports	Col. William J. Donovan	Musical Knowledge	dramatic serial	Local Sports
11:00	News; weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Boake Carter, recorded	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Sport program	Local Sports
11:30	Music"	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra,	Sport program	Day's End
11:45	Col. W. J. Donovan	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra,	Sport program	Day's End; News

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

New Bedford—First Thursdays, 9:15 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 26
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Tower News radiocast by recording.

For Wednesday March 26
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Radiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m) and 11.79mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese, Rhythm Time; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero and Orchestra; Melody Time; Reveries.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Carmen Cavallero's Orchestra.

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; Musical Workshop; Music Moments.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77meg., 24.4m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40meg., 19m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in Hungarian; March; News in English; Messages of the Hungarian's World Association. HAT4, 9.12meg. 32.8m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Mandolin Orchestra. JVZ, 11.81meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.16meg., 19.8m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"Starlight"; Vivien Leigh. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. L. Hodson. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Special Broadcast for California. DJD, 11.77meg.,

California Ice Hockey League Program Off Schedule Because of U. C. L. A.

Little Bruins Surprise Even Themselves by Tieing Trojans

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The California Ice Hockey Association's semi-final championship program was off schedule this week—all because of an unheralded University of California at Los Angeles team.

Los Angeles Athletic Club, by defeating Loyola, won the right to meet the Bakersfield Oilers for the semifinal playoff, and it was expected that the University of Southern California could brush off U. C. L. A. without undue effort and then travel to San Diego for another semifinal game, the winners of the two games to meet for the championship.

All this was planned last week without proper evaluation of the little Bruins, for in their game last Friday, they bared their teeth in 70 full minutes of spectacular hockey and held the Trojans to a 2-2 tie, surprising even themselves. As a result, U. S. C. traveled to San Diego last week end for an exhibition game and will meet the Bruins again March 28. The winner of that match will go to San Diego the following day for the play-off.

Title Contest April 4

The championship game will be held April 4.

Jim Prickett, Bruin right wing, was responsible for both his team's points.

Although the fireworks aren't over yet, Jack Abell, coach of the L. A. A. C. hockey team, named his all-star California association team, carefully eliminating his own team from consideration.

Four Trojans won berths on the mythical team, while U. C. L. A. and San Diego made up the other two between them.

* * *

After numerous postponements because of wet greens, Mrs. James Ferrie of Flintridge defeated Clara Callender of Annandale 4 and 3 in the 36-hole final round of the 16th annual Midwinter golf tourney for women at Los Angeles Country Club.

As a result, she placed herself in the favorite's position for the Pebble Beach women's matches this week. In the midwinter meeting, Miss Callender was expected to win, despite the fact that she has never won a championship in Southern California and even though Mrs. Ferrie was the state champion and has won honors for herself in many other tourneys.

Started Early

Miss Callender first attracted the attention of golfing experts when she was nine years old and the student of her father, the late Eliot Callender, who was a professional in Northern California. At 13, Miss Callender won the Del Monte championship for women and has progressed ever since.

In her match with Mrs. Ferrie, however, she just didn't play championship golf. Her form was entirely off and she never at any time proved a match for her opponent.

* * *

Howard Jones' new football formation for the University of Southern California gridders, has been dubbed by him as the "Y" formation, so called because the manner in which the backfield lines up resembles this letter.

The quarterback takes up his station about three yards behind the center, while the halfs flank him to the rear. The quarterback will handle the ball from the center, which Headman Jones believes will provide much of the deception found in Stanford's T-formation, as well as giving the Trojans their usual power. According to present plans, it will be used alternately with the old single wingback.

* * *

Sports Spurs: High goal polo programs reopened at Midwick fields last week end after being closed for more than a month because of rains. According to J. Howland Paddock, polo Chairman at Midwick, the 16-goal championship, the Teddy Miller Memorial, and the Pacific Coast Open will be staged there during the first part of April . . . Southland track fans looked forward with keen anticipation to the 18th annual Long Beach Relays, at which competition between Johnny Wilson of S. C. and Les Steers of Oregon was expected to be the highlight. Both deadlocked at 6ft. 9⅜in. in the high jump last season, while Steers holds an unofficial mark of 7ft. ¼in., made recently in Oregon. . . .

Plans for low-priced golf for high school students has taken a strong step forward with the announcement of a meeting of links managers to discuss it. They all agree it would prove a boon to the game of golf. . . . The annual Desert Championship golf tourney will be held at Palm Springs April 14-16. . . Walter L. Pate, tennis official, stopping off at Los Angeles aboard the S. S. America, hailed Don Budge as the greatest of net stars.

A. S., 3d.

Former High School Stars In Same Sports in College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla. — Teammates on the Oklahoma Aggie football varsity, who wrestle in the top two weight divisions for Oklahoma A. and M. College, are Loyd Arms of Sulphur, and Leon McKenzie of Guthrie.

Both boys are sophomores, and are continuing athletic competition in two sports they began in their high school years.

Arms earned eight letter awards at Sulphur High School, four in football and four in wrestling. Always a tackle on the gridiron, he competed as a freshman and sophomore on the mat at 165 pounds, and as a junior and senior in the heavyweight bracket.

Arms won the state interscholastic championship in both 1938 and 1939.

As a sophomore at A. and M. this year, he was regular starting tackle on the Aggie football team last fall, and has been first-string heavyweight on the Cowboy mat team this winter. He carries 200 pounds on his six foot, two-inch frame, is 21 years old, and enrolled in the school of education.

A notice to report in July for a year's army training under the selective service act may interrupt Arms' college athletic career.

McKenzie earned three letters at guard in football for the Guthrie high school team. He also lettered three years in wrestling, as a sophomore and junior at 165 pounds, and as a senior at 170 pounds.

Although not a regular starting guard on the Aggie football team of 1940, McKenzie saw enough action alongside Arms to letter as a sophomore. This winter he jumped right into the No. 1 berth on the A. and M. mat club at 175 pounds.

He is five feet, eight inches tall, 21 years old, and also is a student in the school of education.

Girls' Basketball Starts

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 25 (AP)—If there was anything wrong with the present code under which girls' basketball is played, Lee Hodgins of Kansas City would know about it and would have suggested a change.

Hodgins has refereed in every one of the 13 National A. A. U. tournaments. He attended the 1935 rules meeting in Wichita, Kan., at which the tie-ball rule was liberalized and a roving guard permitted to cross the center stripe and participate in the scoring.

"Each change was designed to speed up the game and make it more interesting for the players and spectators," Hodgins explained. "Once they were incorporated a hands-off policy was adopted and adhered to religiously."

Hodgins recalls that Dr. James A. Naismith, the game's inventor, attended the law making session and approved the changes.

"If I had my way, the men would also adopt the same rules that govern women's play. The code you have set up for the conduct of women's play puts the game on the exact basis that I had in mind when I invented it," Hodgins quotes Dr. Naismith as saying.

Before the tie-ball rule was liberalized a girl in the act of shooting anywhere on the floor could not be molested. Now the shooter faces the same guarding tactics as her brother athlete.

First round play in the thirteenth annual tournament was completed yesterday in a 13-hour marathon that started at noon and lasted until early today.

The field of 27 teams from 12 states was cut to 16 with a trio of high school aggregations from the southwest, Quinlan and Merit, Texas, and Okarche, Okla., holding their own with the more mature players.

The Little Rock, Ark., Flyers, defending champions, and the No. 2 seeded Des Moines, Iowa, AIB's see their first action today. The Des Moines, Iowa, Thompsons and Pittsburgh, Pa., Westinghouse team advanced when their opponents, the Jacksonville, Fla., Navalettes and Galveston, Texas, Anicos failed to appear.

Yesterday's Results

Quinlan, Texas, High 52, Goodland, Ind., Comets 15.
Okarche, Okla., High 52, Denver Red Shields 22.
Davenport, Iowa, Stenos 55, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Kateimans 17.
Merit, Texas, 40, Columbus, Ohio J. and K. 18.
Dallas, Texas, Hornets 18, Kansas City, Kan., Oilers 12.
Kansas City Gateways 36, Modesto, Calif., 17.
Topeka, Kan., Sewells 28, Indianapolis, Ind., Real Silks 26.
Denver Drygoods 27, Des Moines, Iowa, College Inns 24.
Chapel of the Oaks, Oakland, Calif., 35, St. Joseph, Mo., Pony Express 22.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Merchants 33, Loyal, Okla., 8.
Kansas St. James 29, Jonesboro, Ark., Golden Flyers 21.

On Dean's List

Nineteen full-time upperclassmen were named to the Dean's List for the first semester at Northeastern University it was announced yesterday by Harold W. Melvin, Dean of students.

The following men achieved honor ratings:

William Amon, Roxbury; Joseph Antognoni, Concord; James Brigham, Northboro; Sebastian Cassarino, Boston; John Dizer, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Thomas Duffy, Fall River; John Dunphy, Roslindale; Thomas Francis, North Adams; Jack Furrer, Long Beach, N. Y.; Stewart Graham, Woburn; Robert Gross, Roxbury; John Ireland, Swampscott; William Kasambalis, Boston; William Maxwell, Roslindale; Nino Molino, Boston; Peter Perakis, Hingham; David Perlis, Boston; Adolf Przybyla, New Bedford; and John Sullivan of Three Rivers.

'Nearing the Limit' —By Pap

Les STEERS
7 FT
-THE OREGON STAR CLEARED THE 7-FOOT 'CEILING' IN AN EXHIBITION JUMP
Four Minute Mile
I'LL MAKE IT OFFICIAL
AL BLOZIS HAS HIS SIGHTS SET FOR A 60-FOOT HEAVE IN THE SHOT-PUT
THE BOYS MADE LITTLE PROGRESS TOWARD THE LONG DREAMED-OF FOUR-MINUTE MILE, BUT ONE OF THESE DAYS .....!!
60FT
15 FT
Cornelius WARMERDAM WAS THE FIRST TO TOP THE FANTASTIC 15-FOOT MARK IN THE POLE VAULT
PAP
AP Features

The long-standing dream of track and field enthusiasts—the 7-foot high jump—has been achieved by Les Steers, of the University of Oregon.

Steers' leap will not go into the record book because it was made in an exhibition which preceded a basketball game in Eugene, Ore. But 6,000 persons saw him clear the bar at seven feet, ½ inch and responsible officials checked the height.

To track enthusiasts, Steers' feat is comparable to a 4-minute mile, a 9-second 100-yard dash, a 60-foot shot-put, or the 15-foot pole vault. Only the latter has been accomplished in actual competition, and that was done by Cornelius Warmerdam. The others are still in the "dream" stage but they may come any day.

The world record for the running high jump is 6 feet, 9¾ inches and is shared by Cornelius Johnson and Dave Albritton. Steers made his highest competitive leap last spring in Los Angeles when he cleared 6 feet, 9⅜ inches. On another occasion, Steers cleared the bar at an announced height of 6 feet, 10 inches, but a re-measure by the officials clipped off ¾ of an inch.

Steers is the national A. A. U. high jump champion. He is a shade over six feet tall. He got his early training under Dink Templeton, former Stanford coach. His coach at the Olympic Club is Charles Hunter. At Oregon, he works under Col. William Hayward, a former Olympic tutor.

Steers clears the bar with the "Western roll" which originated around 1913. In this style, the body crosses the bar with the face toward the ground and with virtually every part of it clearing by the smallest margin. Theoretically, this style requires less lifting power than the old-fashioned "scissors." But it takes almost perfect timing and co-ordination, notably in getting the trailing leg over the bar.

A. B. C. Bowling

ST. PAUL, March 25 (AP)—The American Bowling Congress tournament which winds up its second week Thursday, has attracted entries from every walk of life.

Governor Harold E. Stassen, who participated in the opening ceremonies, will compete with the St. Paul Winter Sports Carnival team tonight.

A few of the national celebrities who have already competed include: Ollie Bejma and Gar Woods, Jr.

Rolling on the second day of the tournament, Ollie Bejma, former major league infielder—now with the St. Paul club of the American Association, took the lead in the all-events. Gar Wood, Jr., of Algonquin, Mich., hit 633 in the doubles. Wood is the son of Gar Wood of racing boat fame, and a champion in his own right in outboard motoring.

Harold Lloyd of the flickers; Everett "Deacon" Scott, Jimmy Archer, and Ray Schalk, former baseball headliners are a few of the celebrities still to appear.

While Joe Kruk, steel worker of Gary, Ind., did the best scoring in hitting 1,922 for second place in the all-events yesterday, four St. Louis policemen, rolling together, nabbed the spotlight when all scored better than 600 in the singles, with one of them, Jimmy Cochran, tying the high single game of the meet, 279. Cochran totaled 615, after his sensational start while his brother officers Jerome Harris counted 627; Billy Fricke, 658 and Tim O'Hara 621.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

At Columbia, S. C.: Michigan State 14, South Carolina 4.
At New Orleans: Minnesota 8, Tulane 6.

College Polo

By the Associated Press

Oklahoma 9, Ohio State 5.

Elizabeth Hicks Wins North and South Medal

PINEHURST, N. C., March 25 (AP)—Playing a fine, steady game, Elizabeth Hicks, the California star, easily copped the medal in yesterday's qualifying round of the North and South women's championship, by shooting a 36-35—71 to equal men's par and lead a strong field of 96 competitors by five strokes.

It was the second best qualifying score in the 39 years history of the tournament, just two strokes back of the sensational 69 fired two years ago by Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, the former national champion.

The Long Beach shotmaker was over men's par only three times and she was under it three times.

Second place was taken by Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Texas, making her first appearance in tournament play since the National. She had a 37-39—76, and, she said, had to work hard to get it.

Mrs. Page, who won the North and South last year and who repeated in the Mid-South last week, had a 37-40—77 for third place which she was forced to share with two others, Jean Bauer, the Providence, R. I., veteran, who had 36-41, and Dorothy Gardner, of Steubenville, Ohio, who had 38-39.

An 86 or better was required to qualify for the championship flight. Never before in this tournament has such a low figure been the limit for qualifying.

The biggest surprise of the day was the failure of Jane Cothran, the Greenville, S. C., star, runnerup in the National, to qualify. She posted an 88 for the round.

Dorothy Kirby, of Atlanta, winner of the Augusta tournament Saturday, qualified with 42-38—80, where she was tied by Louise Fordyce of Youngstown, Ohio, who had a 41-39.

Louise Suggs, the Georgia girl from Lithia Springs, led the younger school of promising players with a 40-39—79, Jeanne Cline, the Bloomington, Ill., High School star, had a 41-42—83, and Georgia Tainter, of Fargo, the 18-year-old Western junior and North Dakota champion, 45-40—85.

Others who made the championship flight were:

Mrs. S. R. Morgan, Gulph Mills, Pa., 40-42—82; Mrs. Raymond S. Patton, West Hartford, Conn., 40-42—82; Mrs. William Hockenjos, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., 40-43—83; Betty Abernethy, Pittsburgh, 43-42—85; Mrs. L. E. Schluderberg, Baltimore, 45-41—86, and Deborah Verry, Worcester, Mass., 42-44—86.

Gee to Portland

ONTARIO, Calif. (AP)—Johnny Gee, $75,000 southpaw, has been optioned by the Pittsburgh Pirates to the Portland Club of the Pacific Coast League.

The deal sent the lanky hurler to the Portland Club immediately but stipulated that he might be recalled to the Bucs on a 48-hour notice.

Hockey Play-off Schedule

By the Associated Press

Games Tonight

National League

Boston at Toronto.
New York Rangers at Detroit.
Montreal at Chicago.

American League

Providence at Cleveland.
Hershey at Pittsburgh.

American Association

Kansas City at Minneapolis.
(No games last night).

Stanley Cup

By the Canadian Press

Play-off Statistics

Semi-Final

(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Boston Bruins	2	1	1	6	5
Toronto Maple Leafs	2	1	1	5	6

Preliminaries

(Best-of-Three-Games)

Detroit Red Wings ..	2	1	1	2	4
New York Rangers ..	2	1	1	4	3

(Best-of-Three-Games)

Chicago Black Hawks	2	1	1	3	1
Montreal Canadiens..	2	1	1	3	5

Pauline Betz Wins Easily at Longwood

By the Associated Press

Three of the four seeded performers advanced to the quarter-final round yesterday in the opening play of the women's national indoor tennis championships at the Longwood covered courts, Newton, Mass.

Top-seeded Pauline Betz of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., scored an easy victory over Mrs. Joseph Walker of Newton, Mass., 6—1, 6—0, in a morning match while third-ranked Mrs. Edward Ribhany of Brookline, Mass., the former Helen Pederson of Stamford, Conn., scored a 6—1, 6—1 triumph over Mrs. Reginald Smithwick of Brookline in the afternoon.

Katharine Winthrop of Ipswich, Mass., fourth seeded, took a 6—1, 6—4 decision from Dorothy Wightman of Chestnut Hill, Mass. The other seeded performer, Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., a Rollins College freshman, will make her tournament bow in a match with Mrs. Adrian Rubel of Needham, Mass.

Competition in the doubles will open today and the mixed doubles battles will get under way Wednesday.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games March 25

At St. Petersburg, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (A).
At Fort Meyers, Fla.—St. Louis (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (N).
At Miami Beach, Fla.—New York (N) vs. Philadelphia (N).
At Austin, Texas—Boston (N) vs. St. Louis (A).
At Sarasota, Fla.—Boston (A) vs. Kansas City (AA).
At Anaheim, Calif.—Chicago (A) vs. Philadelphia (A).
At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) vs. Buffalo (IL).
At Ocala, Fla.—Washington (A) vs. Milwaukee (AA).

Results March 24

At College Station, Texas—Boston (N) 10; Texas A. and M. 5.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—Detroit (A) 1; St. Louis (N) 0.
At Clearwater, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) 7; Brooklyn (N) 3.
At Ontario, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) 10; Los Angeles (PC) 4.
At Fort Myers, Fla.—Cleveland (A) 1; Philadelphia (N) 0.
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (N) 18; Chicago (A) 1.
At Sarasota, Fla.—Boston (A) 4; Baltimore (IL) 3.
At Hollywood, Calif.—Hollywood (PC) 3; Philadelphia (A) 2.
At Lake Wales, Fla.—New York (A) 11; Kansas City (AA) 0.
At Leesburg, Fla.—Washington (A) 7; St. Paul (AA) 4.

In 40 years of baseball coming up to this season the Pittsburgh Pirates and Chicago Cubs each had won 443 games from the other.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bunny Oakes resigned as University of Colorado football coach.

New Fan-Shaped Backboards Not Too Well Liked

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The new fan-shaped basketball backboard which appeared on some courts this season seems to be good for an argument wherever coaches gather.

That's the only subject that produced any real differences of opinion yesterday when the National Association of Basketball Coaches opened its two-day convention. Nat Holman of the City College of New York said he wouldn't permit his teams to play rivals that use it next year. Jack Gardner, Kansas State coach, said the fan-shaped board hadn't proved satisfactory in its trial in the Big Six Conference this season.

The outcome of yesterday's argument was that the Rules Committee suggested that the backboard be six feet by four feet, with no options as to its shape, but that didn't mean all the coaches were convinced. The rules proposals will come up for a vote of the convention today and, if approved, will be presented to the National Rules Committee at Kansas City next week.

Other recommendations concerned standardization of equipment. Sam Barry of Southern California summed up the general idea when he said a survey he had made showed the coaches were more interested in uniformity than in the kind of equipment used. The committee's suggestion was that the playing surface be standardized at 92 feet from end to end, or 84 feet from basket to basket, and 50 feet in width.

Royals 3, Marlboros 1

MONTREAL, March 25 (CP)—Montreal Royals outfought Toronto Marlboros last night to take a 3-1 victory and a one-game edge in the first game of their best-of-five Eastern Canada semifinal hockey series.

Collins Sold

LOS ANGELES (AP)—President Dave Fleming of the Los Angeles Club of the Pacific Coast Baseball League has sold first baseman James "Rip" Collins to the Pittsburgh Pirates for $5,000. "Rip" will be an understudy for first sacker Elbie Fletcher.

Blackbirds Win National Tournament Before 18,377

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—When you consider Long Island University's regular-season record, you aren't surprised that the Blackbirds won the national intercollegiate invitation tournament at Madison Square Garden for the second time in three years.

In the course of winning 23 of 25 games the Blackbirds faced varied opposition, such as Oregon, Rice, Michigan State, Duquesne, DePaul, Butler and Toledo, as well as local rivals. By the time they had gone through that, they had experienced practically everything they would come up against in an eight-team tournament.

70,826 Fans in Four Nights

Besides, they were quite accustomed to those big Garden crowds, whereas boys from smaller places, could be very disturbed by the 70,826 fans who watched the four nights of tournament play and broke the Garden record at three successive sessions.

Long Island had to whip a fine team in the final round, Ohio University, 56 to 42, with a second-half rally. Before that, the Blackbirds had disposed of little Westminster and Seton Hall, which had won 43 games in a row before bumping into L. I. U. They stopped two outstanding individual stars, Seton Hall's Bob Davies and Ohio University's Frankie Baumholtz, who was voted the tourney's most valuable player.

Long Island players are big fellows. They can shoot accurately and pass well. Their long shots kept them in the game last night until the Bobcats, who led 25-21 at the half, tired from the fast pace. They were well coached and played a sound defensive game, too, but most of the other teams that earned tournament invitations couldn't claim those advantages.

Varied Experience Counts

The difference appeared to be that the varied experience metropolitan teams get during the regular season helps them play "smarter" basketball. They know what to do in any situation.

College of the City of New York helped drive home that point last night by walloping Seton Hall, 42-27 in the third place game. Davies kept the New Jersey team in the running for the first half, but City College came back to hold his teammates scoreless the first six minutes of the second frame.

Individually, Baumholtz was the standout of a record-breaking evening as he rang up 19 points to share scoring honors with Long Island's Sol Schwartz. His 53 points and 21 field goals in three games broke two tournament records, and Ohio University made a third with 40 successful free throws. The spectators set the other record, 18,377 getting into the Garden last night.

Women's Open East-West Ski Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUN VALLEY, Idaho—Teams in the second annual women's open East-West ski competition to be run at Sun Valley March 27, were announced here by Mrs. Herman Kiaer, of New York, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the National Ski Association.

The eastern team, captained by Nancy Reynolds, of Montclair, N. J., consists of Kathleen Harriman, Audrey Iselin, and Virginia Pennoyer, all of New York City; Marilyn Shaw, Stowe, Vt.; Rebecca Fraser of Vermont, Betty Woolsey, New Haven, Connecticut; Harriet Jackson, Providence, R. I., and Hannah Locke Caldwell, Philadelphia, Pa.

Members of the western team, of which Gretchen Fraser, of Denver, Colo., is captain, are Clarita Heath, Sun Valley, Idaho; Shirley McDonald, Tacoma, Wash.; Virginia Gurnsey and Janet Quinney of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Laurie French of Mt. Hood, Ore.

The race will be in the form of a giant slalom on Baldy Mountain.

Nassau Beats Yale

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 25 (AP)—Nassau's Rugby team defeated Yale, 6 to 3, yesterday after the Duke of Windsor kicked the ball 30 yards to start the game.

The Duke presented the Frank Munson Memorial Trophy to Oswald Moseley, captain of the Nassau team. Moseley presented the ball to Harry Wheeler, Yale Captain.

One to Four

LOS ANGELES, March 25 (AP)—This Los Angeles foursome scored nearly everything in the book on the 162-yard 16th hole at Montebello Golf Course. Barney Lynch sank his tee shot for an ace. Otto Strobel counted a birdie 2, H. Smith a par 3 and Gene Combs a bogey 4.

951
Gas Stations

Advertise Their Cheerful Service in The Christian Science Monitor

Because an unusually large percentage of Monitor readers own automobiles it is logical that gas stations in hundreds of cities, towns, and villages should use the Monitor's advertising columns.

They give out road maps, unsnarl traffic routes, check tires and batteries, and offer a dozen other helps, along with their prompt service in selling fine gasolines and motor oils. The next time you patronize a Monitor-advertised gas station, it will pay you to note the many things you can buy there.

ENGLAND

LONDON

CINDERELLA'S
2 SLOANE SQUARE
Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
OPEN ON SUNDAY MODERATE PRICES
EVERYTHING HOME-MADE

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, March 25, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Boys and Girls Are Dreaming Of Camp Again; And Indians Are Studying How to Teach Them

That Indian Camp Counselor Your Child Comes Home Quoting Next Fall, Is Even Now Preparing for His Summer Work as a Teacher of Indian Crafts

By Ta-de-win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To satisfy the exuberant curiosity of American vacation camp children, the Six Nation Indian Counselors of New York State, must work hard during the winter months, in order to be able to answer the many questions that will be asked them. Not only must they know how to fashion elaborate camp equipment, but they are instructed in the basic knowledge concerning such, and must also know enough about educational methods to carry on co-operatively with the camp.

Take that fascinating turtle, which appears on costumes, canoes, spoon handles, bowls or anywhere it is possible to paint, carve or embroider it! That animal represents the Turtle Clan of the Six Nations to which Hiawatha belonged. For Hiawatha actually lived, and the poet Longfellow wove this Hiawatha's life in his poem, "Hiawatha" against an Ojibway background. The poet's lines:

"Downward through the evening twilight
In the days that are forgotten,
In the unremembered ages,
From the full moon fell Nokomis,"

are comparable to the legendary background of the Six Nations, which explains that turtle.

The Turtle Clan

As related by the old Indians, there was once a sea of darkness and water below the Sky World, in which latter place lived a beautiful maiden. Grasping the Tree of Light in the Sky World, she uprooted it and clinging to it fell down, down, until two swans caught her on their backs. Animal after animal attempted to dive down for some precious dirt but it was the muskrat who succeeded and placed it on the back of a turtle, and that dirt increased until it became the world, a suitable home for the Sky Maiden. And that is why the Turtle Clan is an important one, because it was named after the animal that holds the earth on its back.

And when a Six Nations Counselor instructs boys in the building of a miniature Long House from bark, he explains that his Indians belong to the so-called Hó-de-nau-só-ne, the League of the Long House, which Hiawatha and his colleagues founded about 1390. That the Long House not only was the type of dwelling accommodating four or five families in pre-white times, but that it was and still is an Assembly Hall, where in olden days an orator might arise and harangue an audience for an hour, until his "Hiro," "I have spoken," announced the end of his discourse.

Significance Of the Long House

Besides, this counselor explains, the Long House means that they are of one tie, one blood, and that the Long House with its two end-doors strefches across New York State from the Hudson River to the Great Lakes; with the Mohawk, the Keeper of its Eastern Door and the Seneca, its Western One. Moreover the Ho-de-nau-so-ne was a perfect democracy with a central authority vested among the Onondagas, much like the Federal Government in Washington, D. C., yet allowing each Indian Nation to function individually, and later when the patriots drew up the Constitution of the United States, they consulted this Constitution of the Long House written in wampum belts and strings.

All these tangible and intangible facts must the Six Nations Indian Counselors have at their command, for there must be concrete knowledge beneath that gorgeous headdress of feathers so much admired by Camp children.

So, during the winter time, in the Long House still found on some reservations, in the Community Hall or private home, the Counselors meet and become proficient not only in their arts and crafts, but also in their tribal history and folk lore, while the American flag that appears on banners and costumes, attests to the fact that they are Americans as well as Indians.

And this work they are doing has an ethnological value, for no longer do they imitate Europeans, to the detriment of their own culture. Racial genius is coming to the fore, and they are now developing their ancient tribal arts, for camp work, as a means of livelihood and as a tribal contribution. Now, too, that the old Indians realize that their arts are appreciated, they are glad to teach the youth of the Six Nations what they know.

Step into a room where William Cook, a Mohawk, is making a Long House. He is wearing a jacket with a turtle design embroidered on it, signifying membership in the Turtle Clan, while on the wall hangs a jacket with the American flag accurately done in bead work. Over to his right is a turtle rattle used in their ceremonies. Indian ceremonies may seem to the casual spectator just so much hopping up and down; but even today these Indians do not let a harvest time pass without staging a ceremony in which they give thanks to the Infinite One for their supply of vegetables. One phrase these Indians used to sing over and over was: "He, Hiawatha, came down and gave us these words." A song I took down from Chief Freeman Johnson, the Keeper of the Western Door, consisted only of vocables, which he said was a Prayer of Thanksgiving.

Authentic Drums and Fans

Indian boys also make rattles out of a short horn filled with pebbles, and from a hollowed out four or five inch section of a slender tree trunk, to say nothing of their famous water drum. In the latter a hole is corked, and when used the cork is pulled out, the drum filled with water, and when of just the right moisture, the drum sends out a most resonant sound. A favorite dance is the Eagle Dance, in which the Indian men and boys crouch and wave feather fans, which represent the wings of cloud-dwelling birds they imitate.

Although the Turtle Clan predominates, other clans portrayed are the Bear, the Deer, the Wolf, the Beaver, and the Snipe, each having its own story as to the origin of its name. Then Indians copy floral designs from the flowers and leaves around them. Indian girls are taught to make splint baskets. Old clothing must be repaired, new made, moccasins embroidered, and designs studied. Adelphina Logan, an Onondaga, often instructs them not only in this practical work, but in their tribal history.

Many kinds of wood are available for their art projects: maple and cherry for making bowls, spoons, water-drums and paddles. Apple wood is suitable for carving and when the leaves of an elm tree are the size of a squirrel's ear, the bark is ready to peel, which they use for barrels, quivers, bowls and trays. Quill embroidery on buckskin has been revived, moccasins, headdresses and sashes are cut from buckskin and decorated. Some of the old Indians have native jewelry and are allowing the young Indians to copy it. Later pottery will follow, as the material is at hand, and old Six Nations ceramics are preserved in museums.

And these Six Nations Indian boys and girls, so happily at work these days, will be found as competent Indian Counselors, throughout the United States this coming summer, sharing the results of their study and handiwork with eager, probably thrilled white boys and girls.

(1) Ray Fadden, Mohawk, illustrates an Indian dance to other Mohawks. Lincoln White, Mohawk, at the extreme left, is the supervisor. (2) Margaret Jacobs, Mohawk, working on beads with designs at hand from which to choose. Later on, boys and girls at vacation camps will be doing beadwork with these and other Indian counselors. (3) Making a model of an Indian Long House. These are also Mohawk Indians. (4) Theresa Homer, Onadaga, beads a Turtle Clan design on part of an Indian costume. All of this work is in preparation for camp counselor positions this summer. The vacation camps for boys and girls often have an Indian on the counselor staff, teaching Indian craft work and woodlore.

How the Iroquois Got Their Name

The famous Indian Confederacy, the League of the Long House, known as the Hó-de-nau-só-ne, was probably established in 1390, a date given by Duncan C. Scott, F. R. S. C., former Director of Indian Affairs, Canada, in his "Traditional History of the Confederacy of the Six Nations." At that time there were Five Nations in what is now the State of New York: the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas, and Mohawks. After 1390 these Indians called themselves the "Indians of the Long House"

When the French reached these Indians, they heard two words again and again: "Iro" (I have spoken) and "Kwa-ah," an exclamation of varied meaning), and they said: "Why, these are Iroquois Indians," and that is the name given them in histories. When the Tuscaroras arrived north about 1714 to join them, the Five Nations thus became the Six Nations, so that the three names—the Indians of the Long House, the Iroquois, and the Six Nations of New York State—are synonymous.

Through the Editor's Window

Prima Donnas of Another Sort

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Headmaster emerged from a certain classroom with a grin on his face and an air of having been hit over the head. Nothing disarrayed, you understand, but somehow giving that mental impression. At my inquiring look, for I knew that the class had gone and that he had merely stopped in to talk over a change with the head of the department, he laughed a bit ruefully. "Prima donna," he said.

That was some time ago. More recently a business man having difficulty with a woman employee made the same comment, and the other day a committee chairman found in her group a man who displayed the same volatile temperament indicated by these others.

* * *

It is too bad, of course, to have a good word, borrowed from opera, put to so sorry a task—yet, due to a reputation for dwelling on the personal, some of the singers of (we'll say) a bygone day, gave "prima donna" th. wrong connotation.

With apologies, then for using the word for lack of a better one, we must confess that in many a group where people work together, whether school, club, office, or church, there at times appear one or more of these prima donna individuals. They are not always women. Classrooms sometimes have a child who has been allowed or encouraged to act this way. But women, because they have, even yet, less experience as workers one among many, exhibit this ill-adjusted social behavior more often than men, perhaps.

Sometimes a vivid name for a difficulty will nail it down and do away with it. We may not always be the "difficult" one in a group; we may, however, at times give way to a display of prima-donna-ism (if one may put it that way). Looking back to the opera singer's attitude of long ago, and realizing that it is a lack of understanding of the ways of others, an unwillingness to adjust to them, and an utterly human desire to be in the spotlight, have the curtain calls, put others down below us on the "program"—we may see that it is an undemocratic tendency which does not belong in the modern world.

With ourselves we can be alert to check that stray display of prima donna self-indulgence. And should we find that we have a whole handful of prima donnas on our faculty (some principals do!) or on our church or club committee, a realization of what the old dramatic appeal to them is made of may help us to help them out of it without anyone's getting hit over the head, mentally or otherwise.

A Tuesday Column.

Knowing the Reasons

Help Yourself to Easy English—48
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In recent lessons, we have learned to use pairs of similar words, one referring to material things, the other referring to mental things; to distinguish between words that refer to individuals and those that refer to a group; to use *other* and *else*, *few* (or *fewer*) and *less*; to understand that any fact permanently true belongs in the "timeless present." Now let us test ourselves with a review. Can you give the reasons for your choice of word in each sentence?

Exercise (A Review)

Write the correct word. ARE YOU USING THESE CORRECT FORMS IN YOUR SPEECH?

1. (prove) After the pupil had ——— his corollary, he left.
2. (dive) In the contest he ——— gracefully.
3. (get) Have you ——— your copy from the head master?
4. (lie) Yesterday the children ——— under the trees to rest.
5. (Davis) The ——— are going to live in Mexico.
6. (Davis) Mr. Grayson is shipping the ——— furniture.
7. (week) Mary took one ——— trip; Jane, two ——— trip.

Underscore the correct word.

8. Anne will call for (whoever, whomever) is going swimming.
9. I (shall, will) be happy to go.
10. (Shall, Will) I wear hiking clothes?
11. Mr. Boyd received his (raise, increase) in salary.
12. Miss Adams will instruct (whoever, whomever) calls.
13. (Has, Have) either of you a ticket?
14. This is a (most unique, unique) mystery story.
15. (Who, Whom) do you suppose invited us?
16. If anyone will be early, it will be (him, he).
17. The instructor promised to help Tom, Joe, and (I, me, myself).
18. Come just (like, as) you are.
19. I shall soon see (if, whether) these sentences are correct.

* * *

Answers

Exercise (A Review): 1—proved; 2—dived; 3—got; 4—lay; 5—Davises; 6—Davises'; 7—week's, weeks'; 8—whoever; 9—shall (futurity); 10—shall (futurity); 11—increase; 12—whoever; 13—Has; 14—unique; 15—Who; 16—he; 17—me; 18—as; 19—whether.

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

'So Truth Be in the Field'

"And though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple: who ever knew truth put to the worse, in a free and open encounter?"

John Milton in "Areopagitica: A Defense of the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing."

Pointers for Piano Players

19—Help for Tense and Rigid Players

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many people speak of "going tense and rigid" while playing, and ask what is the best way to overcome this highly uncomfortable sensation. Others in a troubled way will ask what causes this condition.

The causes are pretty diversified, and run the gamut of fear (which can be overcome) and of nervousness.

The chief cause, however, humanly speaking, is in not using the muscles we do when playing on as wise and economic basis as we might, and of "tautening up" a whole lot of other muscles which we really don't need to use at all.

Some have a habit often called "sympathetic muscular tension" (also movement) which creates tenseness. Play a passage with right hand alone, with left lying in your lap. Does your left hand clench? or does it rest easily as it should?

We Don't Play With Our Jaws

I have observed a jaw-bone stiffen when a player was doing a rather difficult bit in a piano number. Now, we really don't play piano with our jaws, do we? nor do we need to wiggle our mouths when we trill.

We do have to watch our habits whether we are in the moderate player's group, or the virtuoso category.

Some of the latter have a habit of raising their arms as high as the head before making a smashing down bang. Such an arm-waving habit simply scatters power.

Every piano player—no matter in what stage of capacity—wants to do some dashing forte or fortissimo playing sometimes. It is very invigorating and courage-making. Usually pieces with dashing chords somewhere, bring us these.

These do mean the making of big ringing tones, and for such powerful effects we do have to brace ourselves, bringing shoulders, arms, as well as hands to bring due pressure to bear on the keys for forceful effectiveness. Some call this "bearing down" on the keys, which is rather an unsafe line of thought to those who "go tense and rigid."

Be a Master of Your Bodily Motion

Here comes the great secret for averting tensing. Choose your piano tone (or tones). Brace yourself, fill arm, hand, finger "full of muscle" and drive with all your strength. INSTANTLY upon **hearing** your tone, LET GO your muscles, but **retain finger-contacts** on the key-bed, **easily resting** thereon. The natural weight of the hand will usually suffice to keep the keys in contact with the piano strings, so that the big tone carries on. This is quite a knack if you have never tried it. Once acquired, it is marvelous how it stops tense rigidity.

Dwell on every detail of the foregoing advice. Do not skip a word of it.

Remember the following most patent fact: Once your "big tone" is made, it is unalterable. No amount of "screwing down" into your piano keys will change it. Therefore, here is the time to "unlax" all tension, all along the line—a mental "letting go," a feeling of repose—but repose is not inertia.

I rather hesitate to use the word "relaxation," as so many preposterous exhibits of misapprehension of that word among some piano players are extant. Relaxation is not "flabbiness," nor should it ever make "outward and visible signs" of its usage. As the great old Matthay used to say, it is "from within us."

Your reward will be joyous relief—and much more beautiful touch.

Next Tuesday: Using the piano pedals.

The Youth Round Table Is in Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nebraska

Dear Chairman:

What has happened to the Youth Round Table column in the last two Tuesday Monitors? Is it possible there are no letters coming in? Readers, to the rescue!

I must confess this is the first time I have written to the Youth Round Table, although I have been reading it for several years. Not until February 11, however, did I find a letter from Nebraska.

The present world situation should make the youth of the United States sit up and think—something which many young people of the day do not take time to do. Think—think—how grateful we should be to be living in this wonderful country, overflowing with blessings. It is most discouraging to sit and talk with a group of young people my own age and observe the disinterest the minute the world situation comes up and have someone say, "Oh, can't we talk of something else. I'm sick of war talk." They don't realize how serious the situation is.

In case my letter does not land in the wastebasket, I would be most grateful to hear from anyone, anywhere, who would care to correspond with me. My interests center chiefly in reading, nature, and, believe it or not, housekeeping.

Many thanks for an inspiring publication, The Christian Science Monitor, and my best wishes to the readers and especially those across seas, whose courage is wonderful. (Miss) M. M. V.

* * *

Scholarship and Business

New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

Sometimes I feel like inserting the following "ad" in the Positions Wanted column of my local newspaper:

Scholar, young girl academically and research minded wants to know if there is any work for one out-of-tune with this machine- or speed-demanding age, one who doesn't want to be just another automaton turning out so many words per minute.

Unable to finish college after two years of teacher-training, I was forced to take a secretarial course in order to fit myself to earn a living. Now instead of the leisurely world of letters, I face the world of business that must get things done in a hurry. The girl who gets ahead is the one who can file the most number of cards, type the greatest number of words, or take in shorthand the most words in a given time. All of which leaves me breathless. It is not that I am lazy. I will dig for hours among any number of periodicals, reference books, and files in search of the smallest fact. I will struggle for weeks sorting, discarding, and assembling information relevant to a given subject.

The pressure work or speed demanded of women today does not seem natural to them. I have talked with girls in employment agencies who, although they know typing and stenography, dread the speed and high pitch that it drives them to. And yet, for economic reasons, some of us have not been able to finish professional training of our choice—library work, architecture, teaching, or journalism.

Is there a place for the scholar in the business world? I would appreciate answers to this question.

(Miss) H. G. B.

* * *

We hope some of you will go on with the discussion Miss H. G. B. launches today. Each of us knows someone who is in business while preferring some other field. The speed, the repetition, the sheer bulk are meat to one and sawdust to another. Some of you might have experience which may help on this point. Others of you, perhaps already in the world of the scholar or of letters, might like to comment on the idea of "leisure" and speed there. Miss B. has opened up a fine field of discussion which touches many persons, and we should like to hear more from it.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

The Round Table Meets on Tuesday

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

DICKSON SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
Anna Lee Dickson, Director
Individual Instruction, Day and Evening
*Gregg Shorthand *Hadley Bookkeeping
*Touchtyping *Letter Writing
908 Haas Bldg., 219 W. 7th VA. 3650
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

SCOVILLE SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS
1008 5th Ave., New York—Tel. RHinelander 4-9136
A Day School of Unusual Opportunity for Young Ladies. Also Limited Resident Facilities.
ELEMENTARY HIGH SCHOOL
POST-GRADUATE
Accredited College Preparatory — General — Art — Dramatics. 59th year. Send for Catalog. Christian Science church in vicinity. 106 East 77th St. References on request.
Elizabeth G. Alwood, Effingham M. Crane, Principals

Principals of Scoville School
1008 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Kindly send me your latest catalog describing your courses.
Name.....
Address.....

See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

Do You Want
FREE SPEECH?
Defend this right! Speak and write clearly and effectively.
SPRING TERM: MARCH 31
- ENGLISH
- VOCABULARY
- CONVERSATION
- VOICE
- WRITING

Classes once a week. Afternoon or Evening. Ask for Folder W. Ken. 3961.
Studio of English
PERLE M. HOPSON, M. A., B. A., B. Litt.
603 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

DRAMATIC ARTS
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost Institution for dramatic training.
Spring Term Begins April 1
Catalog from Secretary
Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

COEDUCATIONAL
THE VAN HORN SCHOOL
Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls — Kindergarten through 10th grade. Strict curriculum, maximum attention. Character building, pleasant home atmosphere — beautiful 80-acre estate 20 miles from San Francisco. Swimming, horseback riding included in regular tuition. Fall semester opens August 19th. 11th year.
Pleasant Acres, Hayward, Calif.
Mae T. Van Horn, Principal

COEDUCATIONAL

SCHOOLS—British Isles
CLAREMONT
Esher, Surrey, England
New Address
LLANDRINDOD WELLS
RADNOR, WALES
Tel. 2022

Look for
Camp Advertisements
on MONDAY,
For Children Page
and THURSDAY,
For Young People Page

Regional Scholarships Amounting to Five Hundred Dollars Each

have been established by friends of The Principia in New York, Chicago, Northern California and Southern California for the school year of 1941-1942, at The Principia. Students of high school or college age living in any of these four areas who may be interested in competing for one of the scholarships are invited to write to the Corresponding Secretary of The Principia, St. Louis, Missouri, for complete details. All applications must be in hand by May 1.

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational
Senior College Upper School
Junior College Lower School

Commerce and Finance

Patman Money Plan Hit—Danger in Wage-Commodity Price Spiral

Business and Industry

Week's Orders For Defense Hit New Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy's order for 239 small boats boosted defense contracts last week to a total of $219,065,010, the largest amount let in any one week this year.

Navy awards accounted for $134,568,723 of this total and Army contracts $84,496,268.

The Navy contracts for mine sweepers, subchasers and tugs totaled $100,315,682 and were awarded to 52 concerns.

Most of the other heavy expenditures were for expansions of defense plant facilities.

The Navy arranged for construction of an ordnance equipment plant near Centerline, Mich., at a cost not to exceed $20,000,000. The contract for building, equipping and organizing the plant for operation went to the Hudson Motor Car Company, which will receive a fee of $350,000.

Plant Expansion

The Navy also contracted for expansion of the plant of the Leeland-Gifford Company, Worcester, Mass., to cost an estimated $1,362,617.

The Army ordered a $16,000,000 expansion of the facilities of the Chase Brass and Copper Company plant at Cleveland. The expanded facilities will be used in making ammunition brass and cartridge cases.

Two other construction projects were initiated with the issuance of letters of intent to the Fisher Body division of the General Motors Corporation and to the Ford Motor Company. The letters were issued in advance of a formal contract. The Fisher agreement calls for a $6,875,000 expansion to a Memphis, Tenn., plant to make bombing plane parts.

The Ford agreement was for a $10,988,692 plant at Ypsilanti, Mich., which likewise will make parts for bombers.

Contracts totaling $12,558,566 were let by the Army engineers for the Norfolk dam on the North Fork River in Arkansas. Of the amount, $10,778,726 was for the dam's construction and the remainder was for cement to be used in it.

The Army awarded a $7,255,000 contract for the manufacture of aircraft cannon at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The sum included $4,000,000 for the purchase of machinery and equipment to be used in making the cannon. The equipment will be owned by the Government and rented to the munitions manufacturing corporation, a subsidiary of the International Business Machines Corporation, which was given the order.

Topping the list of Army supply purchases was an order for an undisclosed number of planes from Vultee Aircraft, Inc., Nashville, Tenn., to cost $3,735,890.

Many Orders Placed

The new policy of long-range buying of supplies for the expanding Army resulted in the placing of orders with 16 firms for 815,000 woolen overcoats. The orders aggregated $3,171,963.

The Navy's biggest order, aside from those for boats, was a contract with the Babcock and Wilcox Company for manufacturing ordnance equipment at its Alliance, Ohio, plant, to cost $2,550,000. The contract total included $250,000 for expansion of plant facilities which are to become Government property.

Other large Navy orders included: $1,380,646 worth of gyro compasses, $1,093,030 worth of steel pipe, $796,000 worth of woolen cloth to be used in making clothing and $179,687 worth of battleship linoleum.

Des Moines Road To Reorganize

WASHINGTON (AP)—A plan of reorganization for the Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern Railroad Company which eliminates fixed-interest charges was issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The plan reduces capitalization from $10,162,791 to $3,672,500. The commission now will submit its plan to the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Iowa. If approved by the court it will be placed before eligible security holders for approval or rejection.

The equities of the holders of both the common and preferred stock were found to have no value and no provision was made for their participation in the reorganization.

Present holders of first mortgage bonds will receive for each $1,000 face amount, $400 of new income bonds and 25 shares of new $10 par value common stock, and their pro rata share of free assets.

House Votes to Consider Bill on Cotton Storage

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House voted 109 to 73 to consider legislation to restrict the Agriculture Department's authority to reconcentrate Government-owned cotton.

Already approved by the Senate, the bill (S 262) would block the department's plan to select warehouses for cotton storage on the basis of competitive bids.

Representative Halleck (R) of Indiana told the House Agriculture Secretary Claud Wickard that the Commodity Credit Corporation estimated that $5,000 a day could be saved for the Government and the farmer by accepting the warehouse bids already received.

"Evidently," he said, "a Government agency has been doing too good a job."

Hotly disputing the figure on savings, Representative Patman (D) of Texas asserted, "Failure to pass this bill will cost the farmer $17,500 a day."

Strikes Loom as Deterrent To Effective Defense Program

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The immediate background of the President's appointment of a new war labor board, it is felt here, has been somewhat blurred by the excellent strike record of 1940.

Last year the number of man-hours lost on strikes was the smallest for a decade. The President stated that time lost on defense strikes amounted to only one fourth of 1 per cent of total defense man-hours, and when the New York Times queried the basis of these figures, Madame Perkins provided a full column and convincing explanation.

However, the situation has sharply changed since that time—as the following figures indicate.

Man-Hours Lost on Strikes

(in thousands)

	Annual rate	Monthly rate
1938	28,424	2,400
1939	17,812	1,500
1940	6,500	540
December, 1940	4,800	400
January, 1941	7,800	625
*February, 1941 (est.)	44,400	3,700
*March (current monthly rate) (est.)	60,000	5,000

*Defense industries only.

In addition four major strike possibilities are now in the air.

The contract of the United Mine Workers with the soft-coal operators expires on March 31; John Lewis has asked for $1.00 a day increase ir wages, lifting of the southern wage rates to the northern, two-week vacations, federal safety inspections, and a guaranteed 200-day working year. The operators have refused and parleys are under way.

Strike Outlook Is Darker

The CIO-UAW has given the 30-days' notice required by Michigan State law, of a strike against the Ford Motor Company. The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the CIO has given the U. S. Steel Corporation the required notice for a change in the present agreement, which unless specifically negotiated would terminate at the end of March, at approximately the same date as the end of the coal agreement. The men ask 10 cents an hour pay increase and nine other concessions, including paid vacations, and the company has countered with a (rejected) 2½-cent offer, while operations stay at 85 per cent or better. In addition the CIO-UAW has served notice on General Motors of a request for a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase; and the non-operating railroad brotherhoods are now taking a strike ballot following their request of the railroads for paid vacations.

Thus it is evident that the strike situation is rapidly spreading. Of course it has been pointed out that the CIO, with at least three major strike possibilities on its hands—in soft coal, steel, and motors—is unlikely to precipitate any more issues until these are settled, and is now in a strategically critical situation. Nevertheless the situation has become acute, whereas only two months ago the Administration appeared quite justified in saying that the "wave of defense strikes" existed merely in the newspapers, as a result of the greater news value of strikes today than before the defense program started.

Major Strike Possibilities

Incidentally the three major strike possibilities above mentioned, not including General Motors, would involve the following number of men—coal 450,000, steel 100,000, Ford 100,000, or a total of 650,000 men, who if they quit work for a single day would run up the man-hours lost to something like 4,000,000 man-hours a day.

It appears possible that the extensive newspaper stories and publicity have been one reason for the rapid increase in the number of strikes. Many of these strikes are of the "outlaw" type, developing in spite of rather than as a result of organized union leadership, the spread of strikes appearing in considerable part to be "spontaneous." On the other hand there is a sharp increase in jurisdictional strikes such as that at Wright field, where AFL mechanics walked out because of the employment of a small number of CIO men by a New York contractor named Penner, who has been much in the New York labor news in recent years as a result of conflicts with the AFL's local brotherhood of electricians and other AFL construction workers.

The percentage of jurisdictional strikes is now probably far higher than it was in 1916 and 1917, when it did not run over 10 per cent of total strikes. One reason for this is probably the serious and at the moment apparently widening split between the AFL and the CIO, and another probable reason is that during 1916 and 1917 the cost of living was rising fast and many strikes were directed toward corresponding wage increases. At that time wages went up in large part because of cost of living increases, whereas at present there is considerable fear in industry and Washington lest the cost of living be pushed up by wage increases.

Strikes Hit Defense Program

In this connection the cost of the mine workers' request for $1.00 a day wage increase is estimated—by the UMW—at 15-17 cents a ton of coal, and since under the Guffey Act coal prices are based chiefly on costs, several hundred thousands coal prices might have to be readjusted upward under that Act if it is not extended when it expires on April 26.

The SWOC's request for a 10c per hour wage increase in Big Steel—which would almost inevitably mean its extension to the rest of the steel industry—is estimated to involve a cost of around $50,000,000, or about $2.60 a ton. It has been unofficially estimated that Big Steel could absorb a 7½ per cent increase without lifting steel prices but that any further increase would have to be handed on to consumers. These figures don't include the effect of paid vacations, which are being asked by the mine workers, the railroad brotherhoods, and the steel union.

Attention is rapidly swinging to the fact that the actual number of man-hours being lost on strikes is no clue to the effect on the defense program. Some strikes, as vividly testified to last week by the OPM's aircraft head, Merrill Meigs, are bottle-neck strikes, as vide the current strike at Harvill die-casting plant in California, which if continued will stop many aircraft assembly lines, the Cyclone strike which will hold up fuse-making at Stewart-Warner, the strike at Wright Field, to which the President referred unfavorably in a recent press conference, where a few hundred men are holding up a large wind-tunnel program; and the Vanadium strike, which may soon hold up production of machine-tools requiring vanadium alloys for metal-biting tips.

An AFL union in St. Louis, for instance, threatens a power-plant strike which would hold up a number of defense industries. Though the number of strikes is deceptively large because most of the strikes today are short ones, it is deceptively large because of the bottle-neck position of many of the struck plants.

Eccles Sees Inflation In Patman Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board said today a proposal of Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas to finance the defense program by printing new money "could only lead to incalculable losses for the country as a whole."

Mr. Eccles made public a letter to Mr. Patman in which the Federal Reserve head said: "I feel that your statements should not remain unanswered lest the public be misled into supposing that issue by the Government of interest-bearing bonds is unnecessary, extravagant and wasteful."

Would Mean Inflation

Mr. Eccles contended that the Patman plan would cause inflation, and noted that the German and all other governments were avoiding such inflationary steps in spite of their war costs.

The chairman said that existing money includes not only actual currency in circulation but bank deposits, and if it were utilized at the rate of turnover that prevailed in the twenties, it "could support a tremendous boom without creation of an additional dollar of new money."

"It is possible that this expansion of the existing funds may go so far that, added on to the present rate of turnover of money in goods and services, it may exceed the productive capacity of our economic system," Mr. Eccles continued.

"Such a condition is one of monetary inflation, characterized by attempts to buy things that cannot be bought, that is, by the bidding up of prices of goods, of equities, and of other property—in other words, the usual phenomena of general inflation.

Denies Excessive Bank Profit

"One way of helping to avoid this development is for the Government to finance its expenditures by taxation and by borrowing existing funds."

Mr. Eccles also pointed out that the payment of interest on Government securities was important to many activities, such as the investment of the reserves by insurance companies, educational institutions, banks and others. If the Government saved the money it paid such holders of Government securities, the Government's gain would be offset by possibly more serious losses to these and other of its citizens, the Reserve Board head stated.

He also disputed contentions of Mr. Patman that banks make too much money. The chairman estimated that during the 10 years 1930-39 inclusive banks earned an average of 2 per cent on their invested capital, counting only the banks that survived this period, and not making any deductions for 9,755 banks that failed.

Large Magnesium Deposit in Georgia Expected to Be in Production Soon

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—A "mountain of magnesium-bearing rock," capable of yielding an estimated 12,000,000 pounds of metallic magnesium annually for the next half-century, shortly may be put into commercial production near here.

The huge deposit, described by Georgia State Geologist Garland Peyton as "almost 100 per cent pure magnesium silicate," was discovered early in January in an isolated wooded area after preliminary ore finds by a WPA mineral survey crew. Mr. Peyton classed the deposit sprawling over 68 acres, as one of the major discoveries of the nation and said it would boost by 30 per cent domestic production of a metal highly important to defense production.

The geologist said Page B. Blakemore, Sr., of College Park, Ga., a mining engineer and metallurgist, had undertaken development of the deposit and it was expected to be ready for commercial production "in a very short time." Mr. Blakemore, absent on business, was unavailable for comment.

Mr. Peyton explained that the magnesium silicate, when treated with acid, may be processed as compounds capable of ultimate reduction to metallic magnesium. Laboratory experiments by Mr. Blakemore and an assistant, the geologist continued, indicated that an electrolytic process would yield magnesium at a commercial cost substantially below that prevailing elsewhere. He mentioned a plant being built in Texas for extraction of magnesium from sea water, and declared the Georgia deposit would exceed Texas production "and compete favorably" with it.

The Georgia ore also contains from one to five per cent chrome iron compound, recoverable as a by-product for use in manufacturing steel.

The surface deposits near here, Mr. Peyton said, should yield an average of 12,000,000 pounds a year for 50 years, and added "we have not diamond-drilled but we know that the deposit comes as an intrusion from below, which means there is an even greater amount at some depth."

Present domestic production of magnesium, Mr. Preston estimated, is approximately 40,000,000 pounds a year.

Need for Stores of Manganese, Tungsten And Tin Emphasized by Bureau of Mines

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines, after an exploration for strategic domestic mineral deposits, emphasized a defense urgency for building up imported stores of tin, manganese and tungsten, against a possibility of a sudden stoppage of overseas supplies.

A report, by Director R. R. Sayers, to Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes said, however, that in an emergency the nation might be able to turn to domestic deposits for mercury and antimony.

Mr. Sayers said the bureau had surveyed 32 deposits in 12 states of various metals, and that much of the ore so far encountered was of low grade or a quality that would require considerable metallurgican research to make it usable.

A bureau spokesman emphasized, however, the exploratory work was not complete, and the broad search for the essential metals still was underway.

Work on two tin-bearing areas in the Black Hills section of South Dakota and in Catron and Sierra counties, New Mexico, had confirmed, the report said, that the maximum output of tin possible from domestic deposits "would be an inconsequential factor in supplying the essential requirements of defense and related industry." America's largest imports of this metal are from the Malay states and the Dutch East Indies.

The exploration for manganese is producing some encouraging results, but the bureau foresaw need for continued extensive importations of the ore that this nation in time past has gotten from India, Russia, Brazil and Cuba.

Tungsten has been imported chiefly from China, via the Burma Road. Mr. Sayers reported projects on this metal undertaken in Mono County, California, and Pershing County, Nevada, Revealed erratic deposits of low-grade ore. Some extensions of the known ore limits were found, he said, but deposits were sub-commercial and could not be considered a substantial reserve.

Army Seeks $15,000,000 To Build Up Lumber Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maj. Gen. B. B. Somervell, chief of the construction division of the Quartermaster Corps told the House Appropriations Committee which considered the fifth supplemental national defense appropriation bill introduced Friday that the Army wanted $15,000,000 to build up a lumber stock pile.

He said lumber prices had risen $10, $12 and even $16 a thousand feet during last summer from a base of about $30 a thousand.

He said the Army now was experimenting with other material as substitute for lumber if it was found necessary to use it.

Reports Big Profit

Kaiden Kazanjian

Cornelius F. Kelly

Chairman of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

Anaconda Copper Net in 1940 $4.04 Share; $2.33 in '39

NEW YORK (AP) — Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and subsidiaries reported 1940 net income totaled $35,052,699, compared with $20,236,552 in 1939.

The 1940 earnings equaled $4.04 a share, against $2.33 a share the preceding year.

Cornelius F. Kelley, chairman, and James R. Robbins, president, told stockholders in the annual report the industry in 1940 operated at a new high record, probably 10 per cent above 1939. Domestic production, they said, was at the maximum rate obtainable with copper "at the relatively low price of 12 cents a pound delivered Connecticut Valley.

They revealed that Anaconda's foreign subsidiaries will supply 130,000 tons of Latin American copper bought by the United States Government to augment domestic supplies. The Government thus far has bought a total of 235,000 tons.

The American Brass Co., an Anaconda subsidiary, has contracted with a Government corporation to construct for its account a new brass mill at Kenosha, Wis., to increase the supply of ammunition metal for the War Department.

Ginsburg Says U. S. Should Build And Own Defense Plants

NEW YORK (AP)—Uncle Sam must become a large-scale builder and owner of defense plants if the United States is to become the arsenal of democracy, David Ginsburg, legal advisor connected with the National Defense Advisory Commission, said.

Alleviation of the tax burden through existing tax amortization laws will probably not be sufficient to stimulate investments of private capital in the necessary volume and speed, Mr. Ginsburg said in an address prepared for the Practicing Law Institute of New York.

"The owner of private capital is interested in a tax saving but only incidentally," he said, pointing out that industrialists naturally fear that at the end of the emergency, capital invested in expanded defense plant facilities would be lost.

If negotiations were started to determine the amount of further subsidy to business in excess of amortization, the speaker went on, precious time would be lost.

"The issue is clear. If industry is unwilling to take the risk inherent in financing plant expansion for defense purposes, and there can be no quarrel with industry for being unwilling to do so, the government should undertake the financing.

"It should build and own defense plants and lease them to industry for operation. It should do so now.

"We can no longer afford the luxury of protracted argument. Time grows short."

Brunswick-Balke-Collender

CHICAGO (AP) — Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. reported 1940 net income of $2,383,497, or $5.05 a common share, highest since 1928, compared with $2,037,435, or $4.23 a share in 1939. Sales increased 23 per cent.

Offsets Seen To Inflation Possibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The possibility that a spiral between wages and commodity prices may develop constitutes the only real danger of inflation in this country, according to Dean John T. Madden, Director of the Institute of International Finance of New York University in a bulletin entitled "The Danger of Inflation in the United States and Wartime Price Control in Germany and Great Britain.

Although the monetary elements of inflation are already in existence in practically all countries and history records a sharp rise in commodity prices following in the wake of every war, Dean Madden sees several important differences between the present situation and the conditions prevailing in the last war so far as the United States is concerned which make past experiences little indication of what may take place in the future.

Differences Listed

The important differences, which he lists are as follows:

(1) Whereas, during the World War, there was a demand for American agricultural commodities from all over the world, with the exception of the blockaded Central Powers, at present there is no foreign outlet for the huge supply of these products.

(2) There is no general shortage of basic raw materials in the United States or in the Western Hemisphere.

(3) The productive capacity of the country is today greater than ever before in its history.

(4) The rearmament program was initiated at a time when a considerable portion of the country's plant capacity was idle and when there was a large number of unemployed.

(5) Long before the emergency became acute, methods had been devised and measures taken by the government to prevent too rapid an increase in commodity prices.

Measures Suggested

Should there develop a too rapid increase in commodity prices, the bulletin suggests several measures which, if applied in time by the Government, it holds would be effective in preventing inflation. These measures are summarized as follows: Priorities—the rationing of basic raw materials; excise taxes on durable consumers' goods; restriction of installment credit; freezing real-estate rents; higher income tax rates and lower exemptions; increased savings; restraint on the part of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in raising prices because of growing demand for commodities fostered by increased employment; encouragement of imports of strategic commodities by lowering tariff rates; restriction or elimination of all nonessential capital expenditures; rigid governmental economy; price and wage-fixing.

Promoted

Lee H. Hill

Appointed Assistant Manager of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company's electrical department. Mr. Hill has been head of the company's transformer department since 1936.

Farmers' February Cash Income Drops Below 1940 Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture reported farmers' February cash income was a little below that of February last year but said the year's low might have been reached and income from crops probably would increase somewhat in the next few months.

Last month's $629,000,000 cash farm income included $547,000,000 from marketings and $82,000,000 in government payments. Income for February of last year totaled $643,000,000 and included $545,000,000 from marketings and $98,000,000 in government payments.

Income from all crops last month was $174,000,000 as against $221,000,000 a year earlier. Largest declines were reported in proceeds of grain marketings, which fell from $99,000,000 to $53,000,000.

U. G. I. to Sell Stock Holdings In Connecticut

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The United Gas Improvement Company, one of the major public utility holding companies, has announced its intention of disposing of its interests in the Connecticut Light & Power Company.

The decision was interpreted as a step toward complying with the so-called "death sentence" clause of the Utility Holding Company Act, which, in effect, provides for the lopping off of operating companies which the SEC considered too widely scattered to be a desirable part of the parent system.

The U. G. I., which has holdings in utilities with assets of $630,000,000, owned 61.08 per cent of the common stock of the Connecticut Light & Power Company. During SEC hearings, however, U. G. I. contended that it did not control the concern, citing a Connecticut law which prohibited out-of-state control.

In announcing the decision to liquidate its holdings in the utility, the U. G. I. said last night that it believed the stock could be disposed of at a satisfactory price, "thereby avoiding the burden and expense of litigation which would otherwise ensue."

The Connecticut holdings were among those listed in a tentative SEC plan calling for the U. G. I. to dispose of interests in utilities where the "death sentence" provision was considered applicable. Other utilities listed were in New Hampshire, Tennessee, Kansas and Arizona.

Fulfillment of this plan would leave U. G. I. retaining companies with some $300,000,000 of assets, principally in the Philadelphia area and in Delaware and Maryland.

The U. G. I. statement did not indicate whether it was planned to follow up the withdrawal from Connecticut by disposal of holdings in the other states on the SEC list.

In New York, announcement was made on behalf of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia banking firm, that a registration statement covering public offering of U. G. I.'s Connecticut Light & Power Co. stock would be filed with the SEC within the next few days.

Connecticut Light & Power Co. is one of the largest utility operating systems in New England. Its "map" covers an area of more than 3,000 square miles with a population of approximately 700,000, wholly within Connecticut. Total assets of the company and subsidiaries as of Dec. 31, 1940, were carried at $120,148,554.

Buying power, like candlepower, must be concentrated to be effective. The New York Sun's circulation is concentrated among those city and suburban families who are the market's substantial purchasers of worthwhile products. That's why so many of today's successful advertisers rely on The Sun for sales and profits in New York.

U. S. Army C. C.

The Sun
NEW YORK
STRONG IN THE RIGHT PLACES

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 21

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	369,720
1941 volume to date	30,157,569
1940 volume to date	40,887,770

Stocks Fail To Establish Definite Trend

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Stocks generally failed to work up rising vigor in today's market but most kept their balance in light dealings.

Declines of fractions to a point were plentiful in the forenoon while modest advances were well distributed. Prices were no worse than moderately uneven near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

A number of low-priced utilities, the majority at Monday's final levels or slightly in arrears at around their lows for the year, accounted for much of the day's volume. Commonwealth & Southern opened on a block of 24,000 shares, unchanged at ½, and later slipped a trifle.

The European news provided scant buying inspiration, brokers said, with Yugoslavia's signing up with the Axis offset to some extent by the friendship and neutrality agreement between Russia and Turkey. Spreading strikes, especially the latest Bethlehem Steel rift, were seen as a speculative deterrent. Earnings statements helped individual stocks.

Among shares, resistance was exhibited by International Harvester, Electric Boat, Santa Fe, and the preferreds of Gulf Mobile & Ohio, Pere Marquette, and General Steel castings.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Anaconda, U. S. Rubber, Consolidated Edison, Eastman Kodak, N. Y. Shipbuilding and North American.

In the curb small advances were posted for Bell Aircraft, Glen Alden Coal, Cities Service and Republic Aviation. Lagging were Gulf Oil, Electric Bond & Share and American Cyanamid "B."

Bonds Advance

Bonds moved fractionally ahead today in a session of modest dealings.

A few rails and utilities were the favorites toward the final hour, with most other classifications fairly steady.

Traders apparently were pausing to appraise the likely effect on securities of the entrance of Yugoslavia into the axis.

Even the over-the-counter market in U. S. Governments was slow, brokers reporting only a fraction of their usual business. In this market, prices of all classifications held about unchanged.

The new 11-to-13-year 2½s continued at 101 15-32 although the issue was more than 12 times oversubscribed. The Government fixed allotments to subscribers at 8 per cent of the amounts requested.

Among the more active corporate issues on the rising side were Commercial Mackay income bonds with warrant, International Mercantile Marine 6s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertible 6s, New York Central 5s and Southern Railway 4s.

Several Latin Americans made fractional gains in an otherwise irregular foreign list. Australian and Canadian issues were in moderate demand. In one transaction, an unstamped French 7½ of '41 jumped 14 points to 84 from its last recorded price.

U. S. Officials Find Sugar Price Rises Lack Justification

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Agriculture Department sugar officials checked on advancing sugar prices today, but declined to say whether they would take action under control legislation to halt the rise.

C. M. Nicholson, acting chief of the sugar division, said that the price advances appeared to reflect apprehension in trade circles as to the adequacy of shipping facilities to bring sugar to this country from the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands.

"Our investigations show," he said, "that there appears to be no serious threat of a shipping shortage and that consequently the off shore sugar producing areas should be able to supply their full quotas."

Department officials indicated that they thought there was little justification for the rise in prices.

They pointed out supplies of sugar in areas supplying the American markets were more than ample to meet any possible needs.

London Market Is Somewhat Higher

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—The securities market closed today with prices somewhat higher after early mark-downs as a result of official alignment of Yugoslavia with the Axis.

The comeback was paced by a rally in British Government and Indian bonds. Demand for these groups was stimulated by the release of funds acquired by the recent acquisition of Indian issues.

Courtaulds and British Celanese fluctuated widely as rumors persisted of an impending merger between the two big makers of synthetic textiles.

Uncertainties regarding the budget prevented widespread interest in other industrials and prices were a bit heavy.

Oils backed down near the finish. Selective demand appeared for Kaffirs and other mining issues were quietly maintained.

Business Failures Top '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended March 20 numbered 255, compared with 268 in the previous week and 253 in the comparable week of 1940, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	48	Abbott (1.80a)	1	48	48	48	
51½	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	M'r 21
7¼	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 22
15½	13½	Addressog (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 21
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Air-Way E Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 18
5	4¾	Alaska Jun (⅛)	7	4½	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	8⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	3	17¼	17	17¼	M'r 10
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (½g)	7	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	9½	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 21
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	154	154	154	
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	— ¼
14	11⅝	Allied Mills (1e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Allied Stores	7	6	6	6	
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	74	74	74	— ½
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	1	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	M'r 24
1¼	1	Amal Leather	5	1	1	1	M'r 21
15¼	11⅜	Amal Leath pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 21
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	48½	48	48½	M'r 21
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	M'r 24
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	6	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	+ ¼
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
38	31¾	Am Br S (1.60)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	5	1	1	1	— ⅛
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	5	86	85¾	86	+ ⅞
185	177½	Am Can pf (7)	2	178	178	178	M'r 21
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	1	25½	25½	25½	M'r 24
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	2	60½	60	60½	+ ⅜
23½	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	4	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	M'r 22
8¾	7¾	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 17
6⅛	4¾	Am Comm Al	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 22
4¾	3¾	Am European	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1¼	⅛	Am & For Pow	4	⅞	⅛	⅛	M'r 24
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14	14	14	—1
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 3 pf	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	3	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
4½	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅜
13¾	11½	Am Ice	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	M'r 21
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	7	21¼	21	21¼	M'r 21
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	3	4	3⅞	4	
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 21
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 4
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	8	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	4	84½	84	84	M'r 21
13¾	12	Am M &F (.34g)	5	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
4⅝	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
19⅛	17	Am Metal (¼g)	9	18	17⅝	18⅝	M'r 24
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	85	2⅛	2	2	
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	5	41	40½	41	— ¼
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	4	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	32	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8	8	8	M'r 22
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (⅛g)	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	M'r 24
54	48	Am Snuff (3a)	1	46	46	46	—2
28½	21	Am Std F (¼g)	7	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ⅝
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'r 21
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	M'r 18
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	5	18½	18¼	18¼	
91	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	91	91	91	M'r 24
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	14	162⅛	161½	161½	— ½
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅜
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	68⅞	68¼	68⅞	+ ⅝
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	+ ½
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅝	5½	5½	M'r 24
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb 27
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 24
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	3	56	55¾	56	M'r 24
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
54	51	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51	51	51	M'r 22
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	51	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
14½	12⅝	Anchor H (½g)	1	13	13	13	M'r 19
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 17
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 18
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 22
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'r 24
5½	4½	Armour Ill	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	54¾	54¼	54⅛	M'r 21
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 13
34⅜	28¼	Arm Cork (¼g)	5	28¼	28	28¼	
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'r 17
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	M'r 19
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	80	80	80	M'r 21
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	92	92	92	M'r 19
35½	32¼	Associates (2a)	1	32½	32½	32¼	M'r 17
24⅞	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	107	25	24	25	+1⅛
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	10	67	66⅝	67	+1½
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	88	18⅜	17	18⅜	+1⅜
21⅝	13½	Atl G&W Indes	4	20⅜	20½	20½	+ ½
25¾	16½	Atl G&W In pf	3	25	25	25	+ ¾
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	22⅛	21⅞	22	— ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 14
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	M'r 22
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	65	65	65	M'r 12
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	7	3⅝	3½	3½	
		B					
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	8	15	14¾	15	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¾
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	6	6	6	
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (⅜e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¼g	7	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	+ ¼
31⅜	27½	Bayuk (1½)	4	31	31	31	
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	M'r 24
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	119	119	119	+17⅜
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	M'r 22
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	16	35¼	34¾	35¼	+ ¼
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	10	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r 20
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	28	28	28	M'r 24
89½	74¾	Beth Steel(1½g)	18	77¼	76¼	77	— ½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	125	125	125	— ½
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	27⅜	27¼	27¼	M'r 21
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 20
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	6	15½	15¼	15½	
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 24
22⅜	18	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19	19	19	
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.30g)	10	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	3	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ⅛
11½	9	Boston & Maine	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 19
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	34	33⅜	33⅜	M'r 24
4½	3¾	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 22
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	6	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	M'r 22
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'r 21
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6	6	6	M'r 24
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb 27
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	22	22	22	
12⅜	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	4	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 24
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
18½	16¼	Burling Mills (1)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 24
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¾
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	21	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
5¼	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	M'r 22
4⅜	3¼	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 22
		C					
21	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	20⅝	20½	20½	M'r 24
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	M'r 11
1⅝	1	Calahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	11⅝	Canada Dry(.60)	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
4½	3¼	Canadian Pacific	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	2	38	37⅜	37⅜	M'r 22
3¼	2⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 20
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 24
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	47½	47½	47½	M'r 24
50¼	43¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	1	43¾	43¼	43⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	2	22½	22	22½	— ¼
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	2	9	9	9	
22⅛	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	22¾	22	22⅜	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2½	2½	2½	
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	3	2½	2½	2½	
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	6¼	6	6¼	M'r 21
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 26
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	1	31	30⅞	31	
5¾	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
21¼	18	Chain Belt (1¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 7
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(1¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 20
15	12½	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	M'r 20
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	11	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ¼
102½	98½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98½	98½	98½	M'r 20
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	8	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
1½	1⅛	Chi Great West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	18	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	7	7	7	M'r 22
15½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	6	13¼	13	13	
44⅛	37¾	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39¼	39⅛	39¼	M'r 21
52½	49¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+1
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 20
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 15
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'r 20
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (⅛e)	3	13	12½	12½	M'r 24
2⅞	1⅝	Childs Co.	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	28	64½	63¾	64½	+ ⅝
10¾	9¼	City I & F (.30g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 24
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
33¾	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	2	28⅛	28	28⅛	M'r 19
34½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	12	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜	+1⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	2	31	31	31	
106	87	Coca-Cola (¾g)	2	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	M'r 22
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
102½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	102½	102⅜	102½	M'r 17
30¼	24¼	Collins & A 2¼g	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
20	15	Col Fuel & I ½g	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	M'r 24
21	18	Colum Br B .45g	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	21	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
82½	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	7	80¾	80¾	80¾	M'r 22
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 13
80½	74½	Col. Carb (1g)	2	74¾	74½	74½	M'r 21
31	28½	Comi Credit (3)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
104	100¼	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	M'r 24
37⅞	34½	Comi Inv Tr (4)	3	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
110	105	ComTev pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'r 18
11⅜	8¾	Comi Solv (¼e)	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Com'th & South	516	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	58⅜	58½	58⅜	+ ⅜
30½	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	21	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 14
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)	2	16½	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	8	28	27½	27¾	— ¼
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	M'r 21
7½	5⅞	Cons Cop (¼g)	6	7	6⅞	7	
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	29	21½	21	21½	+ ¼
107⅜	104⅞	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	105½	105½	105½	
18¼	16⅛	Con Film Ind	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3½	2½	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 20
6	5⅜	Cons Oil (⅛)	27	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	M'r 20
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	M'r 15
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	6	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
10⅜	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	29	10⅜	10	10½	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	9	¾	¾	¾	
90¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	90	90	90	+2
40½	36	Cont Can (⅓g)	2	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	38⅞	38½	38⅝	+ ½
4½	2⅞	Cont Motors	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	3	18	18	18	
23½	17½	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	17½	17¼	17½	
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53	53	53	M'r 20
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	15	47¼	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (⅛e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 24
⅜	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 20
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	9	15½	15	15½	— ¼
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
27⅝	22⅝	Crown C&S(½e)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42	42	42	M'r 24
15⅜	12⅝	Crown Zel (½g)	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	36½	Crucible Steel	12	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
98½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Big Brokerage Firm Publishes Annual Report

NEW YORK (AP)—The inside financial workings of a big stock exchange house, in a period of the lowest trading volume in relation to the amount of listed securities on record, was told today by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt, which has branch offices in 40 cities in the United States and Cuba.

Taking the unusual step of making public a detailed financial report to customers, this concern showed that since it was formed April 1 by a merger of three financial houses, until Jan. 3, last, it has an operating loss of $36,594.07. Adding to this certain non-recurring expenses, and a writedown of the value of memberships in exchanges, a total net loss was shown of $308,621.31.

Now on Profitable Basis

Nevertheless, the report showed that the organization had been steadily adapting itself to the new low-volume conditions, and in the last quarter of 1940 alone, had a net profit of $140,000. Also, the report explained that in an effort to improve its services to customers, the firm had during the year voluntarily reduced commission, interest and service charges to customers to the exent of $300,000 annually.

The balance sheet showed assets of $40,273,963, of which $3,650,063 was in cash.

The Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt combination was taken in hand by short, stocky, grey-haired, smiling Charles E. Merrill as senior partner a year ago. Previously a chain store financier, Mr. Merrill has been working vigorously to apply the principles of efficient service to customers learned in merchandising. Making public an annual report is an uncommon procedure for a private partnership such as a stock exchange house, but Mr. Merrill said:

"We feel that a customer of ours has just as much right to be taken into our confidence as the holder of a few shares in an industrial corporation."

Gross of $1,200,000,000

Mr. Merrill disclosed that the firm is handling transactions at a rate which would mean an annual gross value of $1,200,000,000. He believes that initiative and efficiency should permit an operation of that magnitude to pay its way, despite the almost universal gloom in Wall Street lately over the prospects for the brokerage business.

The report, illustrated with charts and graphs, showed that of each dollar of expense, the firm paid 58 cents in salaries, 7 cents for private wires, 8 cents for stationery and supplies, 6 cents for rent, 4 cents for telephone and telegraph, 3 cents for tickers, 2 cents for statistical service, 3 cents for advertising, and 9 cents for insurance, taxes and miscellaneous. Of the gross income, commissions on stock and bond transactions came to 61.7 per cent, on dealings in commodities 17.1 per cent, and "off board" income (meaning off the exchanges, primarily investment banking activities) 21.2 per cent.

"A program of advertising was developed," says the report, "which ran through a good part of 1940 in newspapers and magazines. We invested almost $140,000 in this program, and believe the results justify enlarging the program in 1941."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3½s '41	101.21	101.21	101.21
2 4¼s 52-47	110.14	110.14	110.14
1 2s 55-51	111.12	111.12	111.12
8 2½s 65-60	109.22	109.22	109.22

New York City Bonds

4 3s 99	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 48	100½	100½	100½
1 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 Alleghany cv 5s 44	94½	94½	94½
3 Alleghany 5s 50 st	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅝	107	107⅜
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
7 AmIOChem 5½s 49	104⅛	103⅞	104
2 Am T&T 5½s 43	103	102⅞	103
4 Am T&T 3½s 66	108	107⅝	107⅝
16 Am T&T 3½s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Anaconda Corp 4½s'50	104½	104⅛	104½
11 Arm Del 4s'65	106⅛	105⅞	106
22 AT&SF 4s'98	109½	109⅛	109½
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99	99	99
3 AT&SF 4½s'48	104½	104½	104½
13 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'50	111⅛	111	111½
3 Atl & Birm 4s'33	13	13	13
9 A C Line 1st4s'52	77½	77	77
1 A C Line cit 4s'52	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
12 A C Line 4½s'64	84¾	84	84⅜
5 A C Line 5s'45	84¼	84¼	84¼
5 AtlRefin 3s'53	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
11 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69⅛	69	69¼
15 B&O '95 st A	45	44¾	45
33 B&O '95 st C	50	50	50
12 B&O 2000 st D	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞
12 B&O '96 st F	45	44⅝	44⅞
138 B&O cv '90 st	23¾	23½	23⅝
10 B&O 4s'48	67⅞	67¼	67¼
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s'51 st	56	56	56
6 B&O S W '50 st	45½	45	45
2 B&O T C 4s'59	54	54	54
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s'51 st	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
2 Beech Bll 3½s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾
14 Beth Stl 3s'60	100½	100¼	100½
5 Blaw Knox 3½s'50	100½	100½	100½
7 Boston&Me 5s'67	76	75⅞	76
37 Boston&Me 4½s'70	25¼	25	25¼
11 Boston&Me 4s'60	7¾	7½	7¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s'45	109½	109½	109½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s'50	93	93	93
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s'57 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Buf R&P '57 st	46¼	46⅛	46¼
5 Bush Term 5s'55	42¾	42⅝	42⅝
3 Bush TP Bldg 5s'60	69	69	69
1 Can Nat Ry 5s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	96½	96	96
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	105	105	105
2 Can Pac 5s 54	77½	77½	77½
1 Can Pac 4e perp	58¾	58¼	58¼
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	103½	102½	102½
10 Celanese 3s 55	98	98	98
4 Celotex 4½s 47ww	93¼	93¼	93¼
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	2½	2½	2½
54 Cen Pac 5s 60	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70½	70½	70½
16 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	15¼	15½	15¼
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	14½	14⅜	14⅜
7 Certain-ad 5½s 48	88	87¾	87¾
2 Champion P&P 4½s 50	106	106	106
1 ChpP&P (38)4½s50	104	104	104
2 C&O 4½s 92	112	112	112
27 C&O 2½s 96D	103¾	103⅛	103⅜
8 C&O rfg 3½s 98E	104	103⅞	103⅞
2 Chi&Alton 3s 49	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
6 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	82¾	82¼	82¾
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	76⅛	75	76⅛
25 CB&Q gen 4s 58	84½	84¼	84½
4 CB&Q 4s III 49	98	97⅞	97⅞
41 Chi&S Ill Inc 97	24½	24¼	24¼
3 Ch GtWest Inc 4½s2038	31	30¾	30¾
13 ChGtWest4s58	68¾	68	68¼
12 ChMSP&Pac 5s'75	8¼	8¼	8¼
40 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6 CM&StP 4¾s 89	39	39	39
14 CM&StP 4½s 89	39	38¾	38¾
30 CM&StP 4½s 89E	39	38½	38¾
12 CM&StP gen 4½s 89	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
18 Chi&NW 6½s 36	26½	26	26½
8 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	22	22	22
28 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	2	1¾	1¾
35 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	14½	14	14½
4 Chi & NW 4s 87	14¼	14¼	14¼
7 Chi & NW 4s 87	21½	21	21½
3 Chi & NW 3½s 87	20½	20½	20½
31 CRI & P 4½s 52A	9½	9¼	9½
37 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
37 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
5 CRI & P 4s 88	9½	9⅜	9½
5 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	7¾	7¾	7¾
21 CSL & NO 5s 51	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 CTP & SE inc 5s 59	51	51	51
11 Ch RI&Pac 4½s 88	108	107⅝	108
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 81	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	94	93	94
1 Childs Co 5s 43	28	28¼	28¼
1 Cin Gas & El 3½s 68	108	108	108
1 Cin Un Term 3¼s 69	112	112	112
9 CCC & St L 4½s 77	58	57½	57⅞
6 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	105½	105½	105½
8 Clev Un Ter 4½s 77C	70⅜	70¼	70¼
11 Col & So 4½s 80	15	15	15
1 Colum G 5s 52	103½	103⅛	103⅛
8 Colum G 5s 1961	103½	103⅜	103⅜
59 Coml Mack inc 69ww	40½	40	40¼
10 Con Edis 3½s 58	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	104¾	105
1 Con Rys 4s 54	23¼	23¼	23¼
16 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109⅜	109½	109½
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109	109¼	109¼
4 Contin-tai Oil 2¾s 48	104½	104½	104½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	16	16	16
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	19	19	19
11 Dayton P&L 3½ 70	105	104½	104½
18 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	48⅞	48	48⅞
62 D&RG 3s 36	10¼	10	10
7 Det Ed 3s 70	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Det Ed 4s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
12 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	21	20⅜	21
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
58 Erie rfg 5s 67	21¼	20¾	21
45 Erie rfg 5s 75	21	20¾	21
17 Erie 1st 4s 96	85¾	85¾	85¾
77 Erie gen lien 4s 96	49¾	49¼	49¾
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96 reg	48½	48½	48½
5 Erie Gen 4s 53	42¾	42¾	42¾
5 Erie Gene 6s 57	108	108	108
3 Fairbanks2Morse 4s 56	107	107	107
1 Fed L&T 1st 5s 42	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
1 Firestone T&R 3½s 48	104	104	104
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	85½	85	85½
14 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	90	89⅞	90
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	100	100	100
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	92¼	92¼	92¼
7 Gt Nor 4½s 77 Z	91¾	91½	91⅝
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103¼	103	103
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98	98	98

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Gt Nor 3½s 67	83⅞	83½	83¾
1 G Bay&W deb B	7	7	7
1 Gulf M & N 5½s 50	91	91	91
6 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	67	67	67
4 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	42½	42½	42½
2 Harlem Riv&P	82½	82½	83½
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	90	90	90
3 Hudson Coal 5s52A	29¾	29¾	29¾
21 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47⅞	47¾	47¾
5 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13	12¾	12¾
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101	101	101
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	43½	43⅛	43⅛
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¾	43	43⅞
22 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	42⅝	41¾	42⅜
6 Ill Cen 5s 53	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛
26 IC&CSRL&NO 5s 63A	44¼	43¾	44
16 IC&CSLO&NO 4½s 63	40¼	40	40
3 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
1 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	18	18	18
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	104	104	104
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	98	98	98
10 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45½	45½	45½
11 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	83	83	83
2 Int Paper 6s 55	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103	103	103
35 Int T&T 4½s 52	43	43	43
39 Int T&T 5s 55	45¼	45	45
12 James F&Clea 4s 49	83¾	83¾	83¾
21 KCFt &s Mem 4s 36	41¼	41¼	41¼
7 KCFtS & M 4s 36	40¼	40¼	40¼
49 K C Sout 3s 50	66	65	65
4 K C Term 4s 60	108	107⅞	108
10 Keith (BF) 6s 46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Kings Co Lh 5s 54	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Koppers Co 4s 51	104	104	104
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	60⅜	60¾	60¾
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	95½	95¼	95¼
5 L S & M S 3½s 97	94	94	94
3 L S & M S 3½s 97	90	90	90
5 Leh C & N 4½s 54A	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜
2 Leh Val Ch 5s 54	41¼	41	41
7 Leh Val 5s 2003	28⅜	28	28⅜
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	25½	25½	25¾
9 Leh Val 4s 2003	23½	23	23
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	124¼	124¼	124¼
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97½	97½	97½
2 Long Isl 1st 4s 49	97½	97½	97½
2 Louisv & Ark 5s 69	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Maine Cen 4s '65	79½	79½	79½
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	50½	50½	50½
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	35	35	35
19 Gen Realty 5½s '50	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
3 Mich-Con Gas 4s '63	105	104¾	104⅝
2 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	20½	20¼	20¼
15 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	33¾	33¾	33¾
10 MSP&SSM rfg 5s '38	12½	12½	12½
26 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12½	11½	12½
44 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11¾	11¼	11½
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	80	80	80
83 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	24½	23¾	24¼
21 M-K-Tex 4s 5s '67	7¾	7½	7¾
17 M-K-T 4½s '78	21	20½	21
16 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
40 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	23¼	23¼	23¼
39 Mo Pac 5s '77 B	23¼	23¼	23⅜
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 P ct	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	24¼	24¼	24¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '80 M	24¼	24¼	24¼
22 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	23½	23⅜	23½
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	55	55	55
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	112¾	112½	112½
2 Mont Pow 3½s '66	105¼	104¼	105¼
4 Mor & Essex 3½s '55	37½	37¼	37½
8 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34⅞	34½	34½
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39½	39¼	39½
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78	89¼	89¼	89¼
35 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	103	102½	102½
6 Nat Dist 3½s '49	104½	104½	104½
17 Nat Steel 3s '65	103⅜	103	103
5 N2Eng RR 5s '45	54½	54½	54½
7 N Eng RR 4s 45	54½	54½	54½
15 New Eng T&T 5s 52	123	123	123
4 N Orleans & NE 4½s 52	67	67	67
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	72	72	72
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	41½	41½	41½
13 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	40¼	39½	40½
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65¾	65¾	65¾
80 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59	58⅝	58⅞
3 NYC cn 4s 98	64½	64	64½
3 NYC 3¾s 46	94¾	94	94
6 NYC cv 3½s 52	63½	63¼	63½
12 NYC&HR 4s 42	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 NYC&HR 4½s 97 reg	83	83	83
10 NYC&Lt Sh 3½s 98	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	63½	63½	63½
12 NYChi&StL 6s 41	96½	96½	96½
2 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	71¾	71¾	71¾
26 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61	60	61
10 NY Sh&StL 4s 46	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 NY Dock cv 5s 47	67	67	67
1 NY Edis 3½s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 NY El H&P 5s 48	120¾	120¾	120¾
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	52	51⅞	52
40 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28½	26¼	26½
3 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	42¾	42½	42¾
31 NYNH&H 4½s 67	25½	25½	25½
10 NYNH&H 5s 54	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	5	5	5
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	24	24	24
3 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	5½	5¼	5½
1 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3 NY Steam 3½s 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 NY S&W 4½s 37	14	14	14
4 NY S¾W gen 5s 40	13	13	13
4 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	62	62	62
1 Niagara Falls P3½s66	110¼	110	110
5 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41 ct	92	92	92
5 Norf & W 4s 96	126	126	126
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65½	65½	65⅞
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58½	58½	58½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
17 Nor Pac 4s 97	78½	78¼	78½
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅜	43	43⅛
14 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
9 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
2 Ohio Ed 3½s 72	109½	109½	109½
10 OklahomaG&E 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	106½	106	106
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
1 Pac G&E 3½s 61	110½	110½	110½
4 Pac G&E 4s 64	112½	112¼	112¼
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	109	109	109
25 Para Pict cv 3½s 47	95½	95½	95½
1 Pen Co 4s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
16 Penn P & Lt 4½s 74	109	108¾	109
4 Penn RR gen 5s 68	113	112⅞	113
5 Penn RR cn 4½s 60	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
3 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
27 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	95¼	95½	95¾
9 Penn RR gen 4¼s 81	101⅛	101¼	101⅛
6 Pen RR 3¾s 70	95	94¾	94½
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
3 Peoria&PekUn5½s74	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	77¾	76¾	77
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	68	68	68
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	67¾	67¾	67¾
3 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	108¾	108½	108¾
8 Phila Co 5s 67	107	107	107
3 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110	110	110
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Philippine Ry 4s 37ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
10 Phillips Pet 3¼s 51	99⅝	99½	99⅝
2 PCC & St L 4½s 77	104	104	104
1 PCC & SL 4½s 631	119	119	119
3 Pitts&WVa4½s 58A	53½	53½	53½
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
15 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83¾	84	83½
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
13 Readg 4½s 97A	83½	83	83½
12 Readg 4½s 97B	83¼	83	83
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	68	68	68
9 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	104	104	104
4 Repub Stl 4½s 61	103¾	103	103½
5 Repub Stl 4½s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Unit Drug 5s '53	85¾	85½	85½
5 U S Steel 2.35s 52	100½	100¼	100½
6 Utah P & Lt 5s 44	104	104	104
5 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	106¾	106½	106½
34 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39	17½	17½	17½
14 Wabash 2d 5s 39	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
5 Wabash 5s 76 B	11½	11½	11½
10 Wabash 4½s 78C	11½	11½	11½
1 Walwrth 4s 55	80¾	80¾	80¾
7 Warren Bros6s 41	57	56¾	57
14 West Electric 4s 2361	53	52¾	53
1 West Va2P&Pap 3s 54	102	102	102
2 Wesch Lt 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Westn Md 5½s 77A	104	103¾	103¾
1 Westn Md 4s 52	94	94	94
12 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	23¾	23½	23¾
6 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	22½	22¼	22¼
15 Western Un 5s 51	82¼	82	82
10 Western Un 5s 60	82	80¾	81
2 Weston Un 4½s 50	78½	78	78½
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	107	107	107
7 Wilson&Co cv 3¼s 47	104	103½	103½
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	32½	32¼	32½
7 Young S&T 3¼s 60	98¾	98¾	98¾
8 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102½	102½	102½

Cities Service Co. 1940 Earnings Are Up Substantially

NEW YORK (AP)—Cities Service Co. reported 1940 consolidated net income of $9,928,029 in its annual financial statement.

After dividends on preferred stocks, the balance for the common was equal to $1.72 a share.

In 1939 Cities Service reported $6,588,742, or 67 cents a share on the common stock.

The company's petroleum subsidiaries in 1940 had a total crude oil production of 22,963,000 barrels, an increase of 708,000 over the previous year.

Regarding the industry's outlook the report said:

"All indications point to a substantially increased demand for principal petroleum products during 1941. However, current excessive inventories of major products will have a determining effect on immediate improvement and stability."

The year's kilowatt hour sales of electric subsidiaries increased 10.9 per cent over 1939. Sales of natural gas by subsidiaries increased 5.4 per cent over the previous year.

Discussing the company's registration as a public utility holding company on Jan. 29, 1941, the report said:

"Inasmuch as by far the greater part of the company's interests and investments are in the non-utility field, the directors and officers of the company are engaged in formulating and considering a plan or program for divestment by the company of its utility interests to the extent necessary to enable the company and its remaining subsidiaries to be free from the requirements of the act."

Miami Bonds Sold To Bank Syndicate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Halsey, Stuart & Co. is head of a banking group that has been awarded $7,663,000 City of Miami, Florida, Water Revenue Bonds, due serially Dec. 1, 1941, to 1969 inclusive, on a bid of 100.007, which represents a net interest cost to the City of 2.783 per cent.

Of the total $508,000 of 1¾ per cent bonds, maturing 1941-45, are being offered at prices to yield 0.40 to 1.50 per cent, according to maturity; $780,000 of 2¼ per cent bonds, maturing 1946-49, are being offered at prices to yield 1.75 to 2.20 per cent, according to maturity; $1,150,000 of 2¾ per cent bonds, maturing 1950-54, are being offered at prices to yield 2.40 to 2.60 per cent, according to maturity; $2,125,000 of 3 per cent bonds, maturing 1955-61, are offered at prices to yield 2.70 to 2.75 per cent, according to maturity; and $3,100,000 of 2¾ per cent bonds, maturing 1962-69, are offered at prices to yield 2.75 to 2.80 per cent, according to maturity.

Boston Stocks

March 25

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt 1pf	27	27	27	27
10a	Bird & Son, Inc	9	9	9	10⅛
8.75	Bos & Albany	85½	85½	89½	89
2.00	Bos Edison	31½	31½	31½	31½
5.00	Bos Elevated	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
..	Bos & M st B pf	2	2	2	2
..	Bos & Prov	20½	20	20½	19½
..	Copper Range	5	5	5	5
..	Fast Mass A	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
..	Eastern SS	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
.25a	Gilchrist	3¾	3⅜	3¾	4
..	Maine Cent pf	14	14	14	13½
..	Nat Tunnel	3	3	3	2½
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	118½	118½	118½	118½
1.60	Torrington	29	29	29	29
1.00a	Un Twist Drill	37½	37½	37½	38
2.50	Unt Shoe M	58¼	58	58¼	57½

*Ex-dividend. †Rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Tues.	Mon.
Advances	243	231
Declines	199	217
Unchanged	201	174
Total issues	643	622

Stock Averages
(60 Stocks)

Today	41.5	Prev. day	41.3
Month ago	41.4	Year ago	49.3
1941 high	45.0	1941 low	39.8

Foreign Bonds

Sales		High	Low	Close
3	Antioquia 2d 7s 57	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
4	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60⅜	60⅛	60⅜
8	Argentine 4½s 48	79	79	79
3	Argentine 4½s 71	66½	66½	66½
10	Australia 5s 55	59½	59½	59½
3	Australia 4½s 56	57½	57½	57½
4	Brazil 8s 41	19	19	19
5	Brazil 6½s 26-57	16½	16½	16½
7	Brazil 6½s 27-57	16½	16½	16½
1	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	17½	17½	17½
15	Buen A 4½s 76	46¾	46¾	46¾
5	Buen A 4½s 75	50	50	50
15	Canada 5s 52	99½	99⅜	99½
12	Canada 4s 60	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
4	Canada 3s 67	81½	81¼	81½
25	Cdn Ind Mtg&Inv6½s57asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
18	Chile

Freight 'Trains' of the Air Seen Certain at End of War

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Aerial freight—now in the experimental stages—seems certain of establishment in the near future and certainly after the war emergency as the principal American airlines begin to consider its possibilities. The rumble of twin-motored, and eventually four-motored, cargo airplanes will be added to the roar of fast freight trains delivering aerial cargoes at ever swifter speeds between American cities.

Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association of America, has recently announced the formation of a corporation to survey the possibilities of engaging in the business of transporting freight and express by air. The new corporation, Air Cargo, Inc., capitalized at $100,000, is wholly owned by four major airplines—American, Eastern, Transcontinental & Western Air, and United. Significantly, however, the statement of Colonel Gorrell was carried on the stationery of Air Transport, to which virtually all the American airlines belong. It is contemplated, Colonel Gorrell said, that all airlines will participate in the ownership and control of Air Cargo when it decides to branch out.

At present United Air Lines has the beginnings of an American aerial freight service. Nightly at midnight a United plane leaves New York for Chicago carrying a cargo made up entirely of mail and freight. A passenger cannot buy a seat on this plane.

The freight run of United began partly through circumstances and the logical events of progress. During busy seasons, especially at the year-end holidays, United's overnight midnight trip to Chicago had to accept so much mail and freight that the company eventually had to schedule a second section which carried all of the mail and freight and overflow passengers.

The second section carried packages not only in its regular cargo compartments but the seats in the cabin were also piled high, often displacing revenue passengers.

United eventually decided to go the whole way and converted a plane into a cargo carrier by removing all of its seats, thus making all of its space available for freight. Other transcontinental airlines were also having their problems with mail and freight carriage, so that United's decision to have a freight plane was only a straw pointing in the cargo breeze that all the carriers realized would begin to blow stronger and stronger.

Of the current decision, Colonel Gorrell said that within the near future, and certainly upon the termination of the present war, the transportation of property by air will become a far greater industry. Indeed, he added, the essentials of this industry are being developed now through the manufacture of huge bombers and the transportation under all weather conditions of tons of bombs.

Measuring Cloud Heights

In the March issue of the Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences, Drs. Maurice K. Laufer and Lawrence W. Foskett describe a new photo-electric method of measuring the height of cloud layers. This is one of the important items in an aeronautical weather forecast since it often determines whether a plane may land at its destination.

Measuring cloud heights at night has been a simple problem. A light beam is projected directly up and the spot it makes on the clouds is sighted by an observer using a protractor. The height of the cloud layer is then determined by simple triangulation. During the day, however, the height of clouds, especially on a lowering ceiling, was hard to check because a light spot was not visible.

In the method employed by Mr. Laufer and Mr. Foskett a modulated beam of light is projected on the cloud in short evenly spaced flashes. These are detected by a photo-electric tube and amplifier, designed to respond only to the light signal sent out by the controlled projector. Thus the triangulated measurement of cloud heights is possible day or night for better forecasting. As might reasonably be expected, both of the inventors are members of the United States Weather Bureau's Electricity Division.

More Plastics Used

The shortage of light alloys and the lack of skilled aircraft metal workers are two prominent factors worrying the National Defense Commission in its efforts to speed up national defense airplane production. Hence, research to relieve this condition has moved notably in two directions: one, toward the use of steel tubing and welded stainless steels; the other, toward plastics and plastic-bonded plywoods.

Speaking for his side of the picture, plastics and plywoods, Thomas D. Perry, chemical engineer, in a paper published in the March issue of the Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences, says that airplane production would be accelerated and a large reservoir of labor that has taken but a small part in the defense program, the skilled woodworkers, would be tapped by the use of new types of plywood. This would also relieve the reported pressure on aluminum production, he says.

Mr. Perry pointed out that though no complete plastic airplane has been developed, plywood has been reinstated in favor on account of the improvement of adhesives and bonding agents. Lack of adhesives which would resist rain, sun, sub-zero cold and fungus growths prevented wide use of plywood in World War airplanes. These problems have now been solved in modern resins, he said.

The modern process for bonding veneer together, even to the complicated contours required for fuselages, wing sections, fairings and other curved parts of aircraft, is achieved by building up thin layers of wood which have been treated with liquid resins, or by having the bonding material in sheet form laid between the wood laminations. These alternate layers of wood and resin or bond are placed or wound over a form of the desired aeronautical shape and placed in a rubber bag which is then subjected to heat and pressure. The resultant structure is an airplane part complete in itself without and reinforcing structures and ready to be finished and installed.

Crew Says Convoy Attacked

NORFOLK, Va., March 25 (AP)—Crewmen of the 2,936-ton Norwegian freighter Hada County reported on her arrival in port here yesterday that her voyage to England was marked by a brush with submarines and that surface raiders dispersed the convoy on the return voyage to America.

The Hada County which is operated under the direction of the British Admiralty, was in a convoy of 45 ships England-bound when submarines attacked in the North Atlantic, the seamen said, but the submarines were driven off or sunk by the four guardian destroyers.

On the voyage home, one member said, none on the Hada County saw any raiders but a wireless order was given to break line. The seaman said he did not know how many ships in the convoy were sunk "but we know that many got away." After breaking convoy, the Hada County made for Norfolk.

The seaman said the attack by surface raiders on the convoy's voyage to America occurred about three days out of an English port—he did not know the exact position.

Grapefruit Hulls Used as Fodder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEMPE, Ariz.—Grapefruit hulls are good feed for cattle if dumped into a pit silo and left several months to ferment. This has been demonstrated in tests at the University of Arizona's experimental farm, seven miles east of here. It appears that cattle feeders have found a source of cheap fodder, and the canneries may at least be relieved of the refuse disposal problem.

Ten pens of ten steers each were fed for 110 days. For two pens, grapefruit silage was substituted for hegari sorghum silage in the standard ration. One got "straight" hulls, the other hulls mixed with molasses.

Mixing with molasses proved to be a mistake, since the steers did not like the silage nearly so well. Those that got their grapefruit hulls unsweetened made the fastest and cheapest weight gains of all. They put on an average of 2.61 pounds a day, at a cost of $7.09 per hundredweight. Averages for the ten pens were 2.28 pounds and $8.43.

In figuring costs, grapefruit silage was set down at $1.50 a ton. Actually its only cost was the expense of trucking from the cannery at Tempe to the farm. Canners are glad to have it hauled away.

Several dairymen have also been feeding grapefruit silage and claim that the results are satisfactory.

Ministers Back Lend-Lease Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Christian ministers in the United States are strongly behind President Roosevelt's foreign policy as embodied in the Federal Lend-Lease Act, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, President of Union Theological Seminary and Chairman of the Interfaith Committee to Aid the Democracies, declared in a statement made public today.

Basing his conclusion on its endorsement by more than 700 clergymen, Dr. Coffin said that one in six ministers canvassed by him on the "all-out" British aid issue replied in the affirmative, while the isolationist "ministers' no-war committee" received only one reply out of every 92 ministers canvassed.

"The assertion that American ministers are against speedy aid to Britain is patently a distortion of fact," Dr. Coffin said.

Antarctic Party Quits Bases To Avoid Early Storms

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 25 (AP)—Members of the United States Interior Department's Antarctic expedition will arrive at Punta Arenas in a few days after hurriedly leaving their bases to escape being frozen in by early winter storms, the United States Embassy announced today.

The party, including personnel of both the east and west Antarctic bases, is en route to the Chilean port aboard the Antarctic service ships North Star and Bear.

Johns Hopkins Paper Suspended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 25—Publication of the Johns Hopkins News-Letter, campus organ of Johns Hopkins University, has been suspended indefinitely by order of Dean Edward W. Berry, culminating a long-standing disagreement on editorial policy. The suspension has brought charges of "tyranny" and "censorship" from students, a group of whom has announced plans for publishing a new and "untrammeled" undergraduate newspaper.

Dean Berry, denying charges that he was attempting "to stifle the independent critical attitude" of the News-Letter, said the action was taken pending an audit of its books.

To the statements of Dean Berry, the News-Letter's editor, John Higham of New York, issued a prompt denial. So far as the financial angle is concerned, he said, the paper is solvent and has assets of at least $100 more than its liabilities—no great margin of safety, he admitted, but still enough to meet the Dean's statement that the paper is "in a hole."

German Refugee Wins Farm Honor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., March 25—Europe's refugee hordes produced this year's winner of the highest honors at the National Farm School here in Kurt Nathan, of Binghamton, N. Y., who has been a German exile in America since 1937. The young graduate at the forty-first annual commencement of the school not only attained the highest scholastic record among his 31 classmates from 10 States, but a scholarship for another year's study as the most capable senior in horticulture.

All the graduates except the few who leave soon for militarytraining, go straight from school to jobs. Their commencement speakers were headed by Dr. C. H. Lane, of Washington, a Federal director of agricultural education, who advised the graduates to stay on the farm, and return to it if called to military service.

Official Competition For Bronx 'Slave Mants'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Two employment offices will be opened soon in the Bronx in an effort to eliminate the "slave markets" on street corners where women, mostly Negroes, wait for housewives to hire them at negligible rates of pay, according to an announcement by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. The offices will be under the supervision of the United States Employment Service and the State Labor Department, the Mayor said.

"The city appreciates this constructive solution of what has been for a long time a baffling and typical problem, and the city, of course, has tendered to Federal and State officials an offer of full and complete co-operation," the Mayor declared.

A committee named by Frieda Miller, State Labor Commissioner, recommended the solution. The location of the offices and the procedure under which employers and employees can use them will be announced soon, the Mayor said.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

LOS GATOS, CALIF.—Beautiful 20-acre estate for sale, also marvelous acreage adjoining: magnificent view of Santa Clara Valley; priced to sell. OWNER, Box 1, Los Gatos.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th—Large one-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; $40; all transportation. En. 2-1883.

CLEANING AND DYEING

SPRING CLEANING?
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned
YVETTE BLEECHER
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS
TYPISTS
REMINGTON FILE CLERKS
YOU may be just the person for the job! Our Clients are seeking COMPETENT men and women. VERY LOW PLACEMENT FEES.
REMINGTON, 315 4th Ave. Hrs. 9 to 1

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Fenna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young woman with background as mother's assistant in large home on Long Island where several servants are kept; some business ability and driver's license required; good wages; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box F-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

MUSIC MANUSCRIPTS COPIED, TRANSPOSED. Accurate, reasonable. Will call for work. Phone CH. 3-7844. Jean Shaw, 15 Abingdon Square, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
MAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office three afternoons; 11 W. 42 St., Office 1909; reasonable.

PIANOS WANTED

GRAND piano wanted at once; will pay cash. Address Box D-81, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued.)

RADIO REPAIRING

BRING HOME AND CAR RADIOS TO THE
RADIO-HOSPITAL
86-09 117 St. (Hillside and Myrtle Ave.), Richmond Hill, N. Y., or telephone Us, Virginia 7-5580.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large sunny room in private family; delicious food. Aspinwall 8243.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished; private bath, for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. Ofc. 7-7953.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Ideally located, corner; running water, adjoining bath, large closet; business people; evenings-Sundays.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG man desires room in or near Bridgeport, Conn. Write Box F-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WILL be glad to read to anyone requiring this service; references exchanged. MRS. BUCK, Commonwealth 4928 (Boston).

STORE SPACE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—50x17 feet; Connecticut Avenue Specialty Shop; ideal for office space. 1293 National Press Building, Box 60.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4406. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1616, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone.

Travelling Companions! Phone 51860
A happy, comfortable home awaits you at 69, Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds 6.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS.—Board residence, public and private apartments, 1 minute sea and golf; garage. Misses Pilkington, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. Madame Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address: 64 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4. Tel. 33473.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA, evacuated to South Cornwall; beautifully situated; inclusive board residence from 3½ gns. per week; personal supervision. Further particulars apply MISS STRUTT, Mawnan Smith, Cornwall. Telephone Mawnan Smith 30.

Berks.—"SUNACRES," COLD ASH, NEWBURY.—Delightful country guest house near town, in safe area; sheltered southerly aspect; luxuriously furnished; excellent cuisine; own garden produce; a real haven of rest; inclusive weekly terms from 4½ guineas; practically no extras; personal management; brochure from Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hall. Tel. Thatcham 2244.

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful country; nr. Ecceshall, Staffordshire, Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tites, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

HARROGATE, The Claremont—First-class private hotel, 1 min. Christian Science church; garage A. A. and R. A. C. recomn.; moderate inclusive terms. Tel. 2331/11, Mrs. Ballantyne.

LONDON—PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

LONDON—FLEMINGS HOTEL—Bed and breakfast 6/6 per night, 35/- p. w.; H. and C., bathroom every floor. 16, Sussex Place, W. 2. Phone Pad 6885. Scottish Proprietress.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel
59 Osborne Road
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort.
Tel. Jes. 906

TORQUAY, EDENHURST
Magnificent position, facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly.
Telephone 375911
Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay

WORTHING Central, Thakeham Hotel—Lift; facing sea and sun; warm and pleasant; H. & C. all rooms; terms from £3.3.0. weekly or 12/- daily. Marine Parade. Phone 859.

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE — SWITZERLAND
Pension Val-Vert, Melle Desmeules, La Rosaz s/Lausanne
Ideal situation for long stay, excellent cooking. Incl. terms Fr. 5.50 to Fr. 7.

England

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
GENERAL DRAPERS
ANNUAL SALES
Now Proceeding
BARGAINS in all departments
8-12 Church Street, Accrington Tel. 2568

Try TIPPING'S
The GROCER
for SERVICE and QUALITY
192 Blackburn Road
and
50 Abbey Street Tel. 2285

BLACKBURN

Tons of Comfort
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

When Your Home Needs Repairs
Be sure and get in touch with
WM. TAYLOR, *Builder*
121 Scotland Road Tel. 5745

R. MAY SHEPHERD
Coats, Gowns, Wool Frocks and Suits, Etc.
PRE-WAR QUALITIES
Large Stock
SPECIAL PERSONAL ATTENTION
41, Granville Road

ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

C. H. BESWICK
3 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON
Specialist in Fitting
LOTUS and DELTA SHOES

ASHLEYS WOOL STORES
for
all the best makes
in
WOOLS and UNDERWEAR
5-7 Corporation Street
1-3 Market Hall Tele. 2977

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

CARLISLE

J. DRINKALL
Castle Street, Carlisle
Footwear Specialists
Agent for STARTRITE
Children's Footwear

Still Up To Date
In Spite of Difficulties
GREENWELL CARRUTHERS
Food Specialists
WARWICK ROAD CARLISLE

EDWARDS
Ladies' and Children's
OUTFITTERS
Knitting Wools *Hosiery Overalls*
29, CASTLE STREET

ANDREW HOUSTON
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor and Outfitter
28, 30, 32, Bank Street, Carlisle
TEL. 225
Suits and Costumes made to order

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6, Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker's Shoes

Service, Satisfaction and Value
at
DENSON'S
Fashions and Furnishings
CHESTER and DENBIGH

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES
Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 3137
15, SKINNERGATE

ENGLAND

DARLINGTON
(Continued)

BAKER-WHEELER
SPECIALISTS IN POSITIONS — LADIES — CHILDRENS — EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY CULTURE
SETTING
13 GRANGE ROAD
PHONE 3052

GEORGE MICHIE
Ironmonger
108, Northgate
General Requisites for the House, Garden and Workshop
Warranted Quality, Keen Prices
TELEPHONE 2643

DERBY

For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS
and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Tel. Nos. 44231 and 44232

High-Class Groceries and Provisions
can be obtained from
Austin, Hodgkinson & Co.
The County Stores, Market Head, DERBY

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
FRANK HUGHES
177 Upper Dale Road
DERBY
Best Class Bespoke Work Moderate Charges

DAVID S. BUTLER Ltd.
Printing, Stationery Office Equipment
5, Irongate, Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

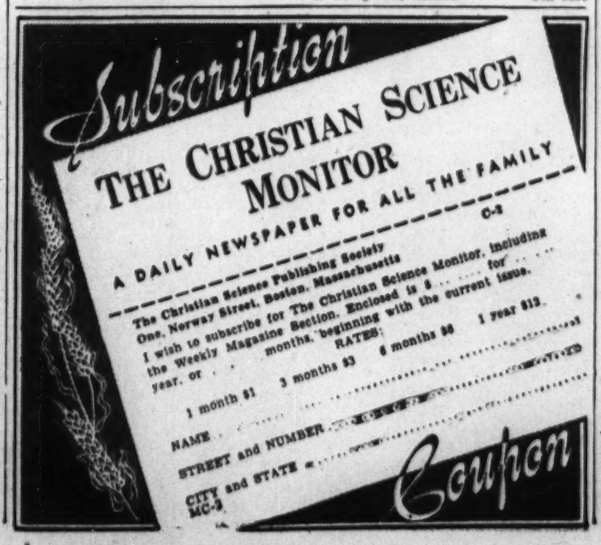
HALIFAX

THEIR BIG DAY
To the Spring Bride we bring the thrill and romance of new and alluring fashions. In this, the most glamorous event of her life, how important that she be arrayed in all the splendor that a MODELLE outfit can impart. Here are Bridal and Bridesmaids Gowns, Bridal Ensembles, and distinctive clothes for the happy days on honeymoon. Come and talk the matter over with us.
Modelle
Prince's Arcade & Woolshops, Halifax

KENSINGTON HOUSE
While some is now taxed, part of our stock remains at old prices. "PRUDENCE and COMMON SENSE" say
"BUY NOW"
Towels, bath sheets; rugs and blankets; silk crepe de chine (cream only) 7/11 per yard. Liberty (and other) printed silk crepes, 12/11 and 10/11 per yard; lingerie; coatings and tweeds, 8/11 to 16/11. Linen and cotton sheets, plain, twilled, embroidered; blouses, evening wraps; hand-wrought linens; Wincey ette, plain colours, 1/4½, 1/8.
THESE AND MUCH MORE at
KENSINGTON HOUSE, COMMERCIAL STREET, Telephone 4138, ARTHUR FARRAR

THAT GIFT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR!
You will find that nothing is more acceptable than
CHINA or GLASS!
Buy at
NEAVERSONS
5 Russell Street and 12 Old Arcade, Halifax
THEY HAVE A WONDERFUL SELECTION

For Everything Musical
PIANOS RADIO
RECORDS SHEET MUSIC
ACCESSORIES, etc.
Call at
PRIESTLEY & SUTCLIFFE'S
VICTORIA MUSIC ROOMS
13 George St., Halifax Tel. 3855


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ for one year, or months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

ENGLAND

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

W. M. MILTHORP
Coal and Coke Merchant
The best of every grade stocked at prices suitable to all.
8, Victoria Avenue Tel. 3461

ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd.
the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate Tel. 4661

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get That Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due
GREGG'S LAUNDRY
SHEEPRIDGE Phone 662

KENDAL

E. H. BOOTH & CO. LTD.
Italian Warehousemen
45, HIGHGATE, KENDAL
NEW SEASON'S MARMALADE

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, STRAMONGATE
KENDAL

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25-30 years experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel.: 29084—2 lines
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

GEO. A. JENNINGS
LIMITED
HIGH CLASS
Printers and Stationers
10-11-12 Lamberts Arcade
Lower Briggate. Tel. 26112
Church and Lecture Work a Speciality
Private notepaper and cards printed at short notice

Gelders
BLACK-OUT SPECIALISTS
115-119 Vicar Lane, Leeds 1
Tel. Leeds 26054

E. WILSHIRE & CO. LTD.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for prices
HUNSLET LANE, MIDLAND
LEEDS 10

Electric Fittings—Fires
Refrigerators—Radio
Reading Lamps—Electric Blankets
A. R. P. Lamps—Useful Gifts
No. 8 Batteries
ARTHUR ENGLISH, Ltd.
Contractors for All Electrical Work
35, Merrion Street, Leeds Tel. 30177
SHOPS AT SKIPTON and HARROGATE

Try E. HUTTON
For Good
COAL and COKE
101 Becketts Park Drive
Headingley, Leeds, 6 Phone 52128

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508, 10 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1921
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate yours courteously.

ENGLAND

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Tel. St. Annes 303
Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser

Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers
1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

THE RUBBER SHOP
Mac's and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPT.
HAND WORKED LINGERIE, LACE, LINENS, WOOLS
8, Park Road, St. Annes-on-Sea
Proprietress: MRS. A. BEWICK

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square St. Annes-on-Sea
Leather Goods, Gifts
Books, Stationery
Novelties of Many Kinds

THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road West,
ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA
TELEPHONE 47

THE
IMPERIAL DRY CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
Phone 128, St. Annes-on-the-Sea
Proprietress Janet Osbaldeston

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Anne's Place, Manchester

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.0
Settees from £8.19.0
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

FINLEY & BABER
New Stock of Footwear just delivered at new address
28/32, ST. ANN ST.
MANCHESTER. *Also at Buxton*

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

FOR RELIABLE FURS at REASONABLE PRICES
JOHN MOSES & CO. Ltd.
Grainger St., Newcastle-on-Tyne 1
TEL. 20674

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs a Speciality
ALWAYS OPEN Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

"BRADBURN"
Dyers and Cleaners
ESTABLISHED 1832
66, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne—'Phone 22787
8, Station Road, Whitley Bay Phone 388

J. B. MENNIE
Jeweller and Silversmith
9 New Bridge Street Tel. 22452
PURCHASE TAX
We still have a large stock FREE OF PURCHASE TAX

NOTTINGHAM

GOODACRE'S
FURNISHERS
CLUMBER ST.
Agents for
LIBERTY'S SILKS and FABRICS

An Electrical or Radio Fault?
THE REMEDY—
"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
Claude B. Barton, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Rd. Ph. NOTTINGHAM 41760

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM (Continued)

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
19 MARKET STREET PHONE 40480

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3488 Promptly Executed

FOR GOOD QUALITY
TAILORING
Ladies' and Gentlemen's at reasonable prices
TEL. 2011
S. & S. SENIOR
28, YORKSHIRE STREET

SCARBOROUGH

Albert Holloway of Scarborough
for High Class Leather Goods
Postcards, China and Library
83, Newborough St., 13 Ramshill Road and Spa Bookstall, Scarborough

F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL and RADIO ENGINEERS
9 Huntriss Row—Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71367, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE
Agents and Stockists for
"BUOYANT" Upholstery
"VI SPRING" Mattresses
Personal service, advice readily and courteously given for furnishing and colour schemes.
H. Ponsford
581, 583 and 601 London Road
Sheffield 2
Tel. North Sharrow 50814

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62719

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

STEWART & STEWART
Phone: 24295-6
LADIES MEN BOYS and GIRLS
Outfitters and Tailors to the Family
Established 45 Years
QUALITY SERVICE STYLE
OF PINSTONE STREET

JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD
LEOPOLD STREET
Distinctive Decorations and Furniture
Schemes and Estimates Submitted Free
TELE. NO. 21374

T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Stores

We Stock Items Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, Including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

PAULINE
(Miss M. L. Huntington)
BEAUTY SALON
Registered
Eugene Permanent Wave
2-D, Seabank Road Tel. 2623

STOCKPORT

FLORENCE DAWBER
Gowns, Coats, Millinery, Etc.
98, BRAMHALL LANE, DAVENPORT STOCKPORT
'Phone Gt. Moor 3260

CREAMOLA PRODUCTS
WITHINGTON'S
Provisions, Dairy Produce
312b BUXTON ROAD
Great Moor, Stockport
Tel. Sto. 2595

ENGLAND

STOCKPORT (Continued)

Phone RUSholme 2823
Robinson's
The Confectioners and Caterers

YORK

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden
LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
Tel. 4025

LILIAN
Hairdressing

Permanent Waving Eugene System 21/-
18 FISHERGATE

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns. Large Stock of Fancy Goods.
Suits and Costumes to Special Measures
31, PARLIAMENT STREET, YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
Tel. 3934
St. Michael's Chambers, Spurriergate

Scotland

GLASGOW

COUPAR FURS
Distinctive and original styles in Stoles, Capes and Coats suitable for Early Spring in all furs.
COUPAR LIMITED
The Furriers
241, Sauchiehall St., Ph. Douglas 2389

GLASGOW'S "PREMIER" BOOKSHOP
for Books in every walk of Literature to suit All Ages and at All Prices. All the Latest Editions, Large Stock of Books for Presentation, Booksellers.
GRANTS, GLASGOW
The Grant Educational Company Ltd.
91 Union Street

DOWN QUILTS
Glasgow's Leading House for Down Quilts, Always 1000 to Choose From.
EXAMPLES
Figured Satin with Bedspread to match. Gold, Rose, Green, Blue. Single Bed Size. Set 72/6
Marocain rucked and Scalloped designs. Bedspreads to match. Rose, Green, Gold, Blue. Double Size. Per set 79/6
Wonderful Range of Quilts from 29/6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

WILLIAMSON'S
SEEDS AND PLANTS GROW MORE FOOD
TESTED VEGETABLE SEEDS SCOTCH SEED POTATOES. ALL GARDEN MANURES, TOOLS AND SUNDRIES
Catalogues on application
WILLIAMSON & CO.
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
263 Argyle St., Glasgow, C. 2 (Under Central Station Bridge)

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
For the Best in
Ladies' Tailoring
206, Sauchiehall Street, C.2.

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

LEWIS T. MACKEGGIE
PROPERTY AGENT
Modern Houses For Sale and To Let Furnished.
82, Bath St, Telephone Douglas 6223

Brighten the Dark Hours by Saying It With Flowers
at
MARY FOX
312 Argyle Street, C. 2

Daily Features Page

The Actor and—

Monitor Camera Club from A. L. Worthen, Modesto, Calif.

Siesta Time

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Roads Are Called 'Turnpikes'?

A turnpike is a revolving frame with pikes or sharp points, usually horizontal and turning on a vertical pin. It had various forms and uses.

As a cheval de frise (which is a French term, cheval meaning "horse" and frise, "Friesland," where it was first used) it was a wooden bar or iron barrel from which projected pikes or poles pointed with iron and was used to defend a road or passage against cavalry attack.

Another form of turnpike was made up of a pair of crossed timbers (like a turnstile) revolving on a vertical axis, set up to exclude horsemen from a footpath.

Still another form of turnpike served to keep cattle from making their way past a certain point in a stream or river, while not obstructing the flow of water.

But the turnpike that gave the name to certain roads was a barrier placed across the highway to halt horsemen and carriage traffic until the toll had been paid. As better roads were demanded, privately owned and maintained toll-roads or turnpikes were built. These were the first improved roads in America. A famous early toll road, started in 1792, ran from Philadelphia to Lancaster, Pa. Long poles, bristling with sharp spikes, halted travelers at the toll stations. After the toll was duly paid, the poles or pikes were turned aside, giving rise to the name, turn-pike.

A writer in 1829 speaks of weighing machines "commonly used at turnpikes in weighing wagons, to ascertain that they are not loaded beyond what is allowed by law to the breadth of their wheels." That dissatisfaction with the results obtained from the tolls paid was sometimes felt is indicated by the fact that one writer protested that "considering the tax we pay for turnpikes, the roads of this country constitute a most intolerable grievance."

Turnpike roads were usually the principal roads, so the term has been extended to refer to any main highway. In popular usage the term frequently is shortened to "pike," as in the expression "The finest thing that ever came down the pike."—W. P. Keasbey.

In Lighter Vein

The Lesson

The first morning after the honeymoon the husband got up early, went down to the kitchen and brought his wife her breakfast in bed. Naturally, she was delighted. Then friend husband spoke:

"Have you noticed just what I have done."

"Of course, dear; every single detail."

"Good. That's how I want my breakfast served every morning after this."

Taking It Serious

"Now perhaps you'll wanta shave?" queried the barber who had just given five-year-old Bobbie his first professional haircut.

Bobbie (after feeling of his face): "I guess there wouldn't be enough shavings, would there?"

Doubtful

Secretary: "Professor, I found your umbrella at the Lost Property Office."

Professor: "That's quite strange—I've never been there."

Difficulties

Joe: "What's become of the Hikers' Club?"

Jim: "Oh, it disbanded. It was getting too hard to persuade passing motorists to pick us up and give us a lift."—Grit.

In the Autumn

Teacher: "What is gravity?"

Willie: "Well, it was first discovered by Isaac Newton. It's chiefly noticeable in the autumn, when the apples are falling from the trees."

His Circumstances

She: "Sorry I can't accept you, Bill, but circumstances over which I have no control prevent me."

He: "And what are those circumstances?"

She: "Yours."—Montreal Star.

Do You, Too?

I start a diary each year;
The impulse never varies—
Do you too find with little cheer
The years consist of Januaries?

Daily Quotation

I LIKE to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man live so that his place will be proud of him. Be honest but hate no one; overturn a man's wrongdoing but do not overturn him unless it must be done in the overturning of the wrong.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

—The Audience

Monitor Camera Club from Edith P. Luehm, McKeesport, Pa.
Data: Eastman Kodak, Jr. 616 Series II; 1/25 second at f 8 on Eastman Super XX film; portrait attachment was used.

High Glee

What Do You Call—

A stone or gem in which the design is hollowed out?

Intaglio is the word for it. A figure cut into any hard substance, especially a precious stone, is known as an intaglio. The opposite of an intaglio is a cameo, which is a gem on which small relief figures are carved.

* * *

The white of an egg?

Albumen is one word for it but a more specific word is **glair.** So-called "glare" ice is really "glair" ice because of its resemblance to the slipperiness of the white of an egg. The yolk is also known as the **vitellus.**

The canopy projecting over the entrance to a theater?

Marquee is the word for it and refers to the canopy which often advertises the name and stars of a movie or play.—**Giles Miller.**

Seven Sabbaths

Each of the seven days in the week is designated as the Sabbath by various nationalities and religions. Monday is the Greek Sabbath, Tuesday the Persian, Wednesday the Assyrian, Thursday the Egyptian, Friday the Turkish, Saturday the Jewish, and Sunday the Christian—Mid-West Review.

Nazi Writing Paper

Germany is making writing paper from leaves and vines of potato plants.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Light From Britain

Birmingham, Eng.

A little stationer's shop in a badly bombed area of this city was flattened by a bomb. The owner of this business is loved by all who come in contact with him for his kindness, helpfulness, and cheerfulness. He has taken over a near-by store, where he and his staff carry on business with the same kind cheerful desire to help. Above the counter rail hangs a text, "My grace is sufficient for thee," and above the text is written in pencil, "And He said unto me." So it reads, "And He said unto me, My grace is sufficient for thee."

* * *

On the walls of a bombed-out church in the same area hangs a large placard bearing the words, "The city of God remaineth."

* * *

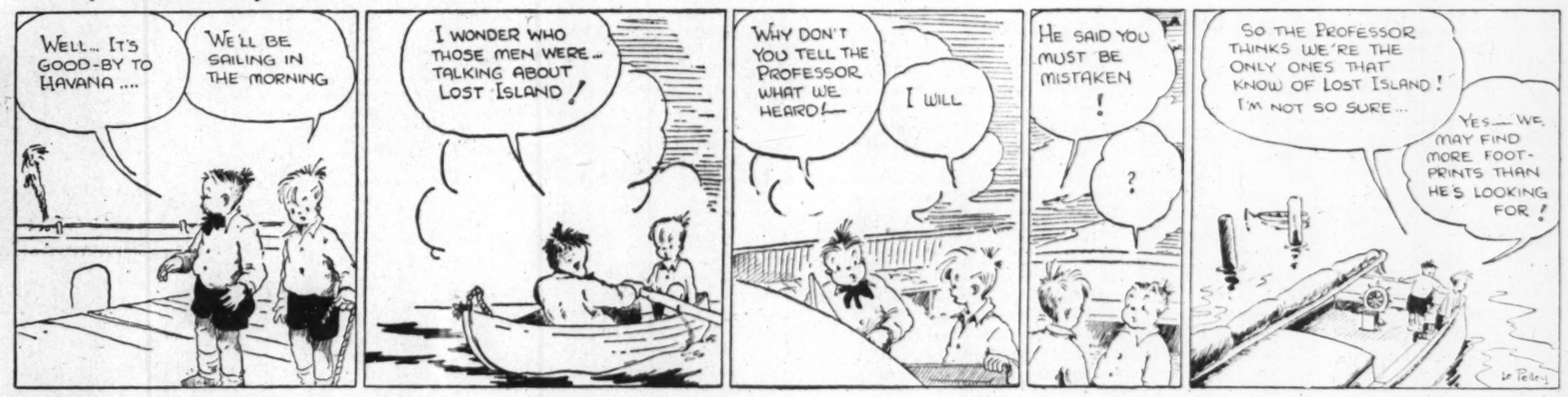
In the village of Hopewood, near Birmingham, there lives a retired police officer and his wife. They have a child evacuated from a coastal town billeted with them, and are kindness itself to this child, having refused an augmented billeting fee. He and his wife call it their war work. The little evacuee is given one shilling a wee[k] pocket money which comes out of their pension. The little girl protested, saying she really felt it was too much as well as all their kindliness to her—but they insisted and she happily accepted it. The writer is most grateful to be a constant witness to innumerable kindly deeds proving indeed that "The city of God remaineth."

A Verse for Today . . .

Delight thyself also in the LORD; *and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.*—PSALMS 37:4.

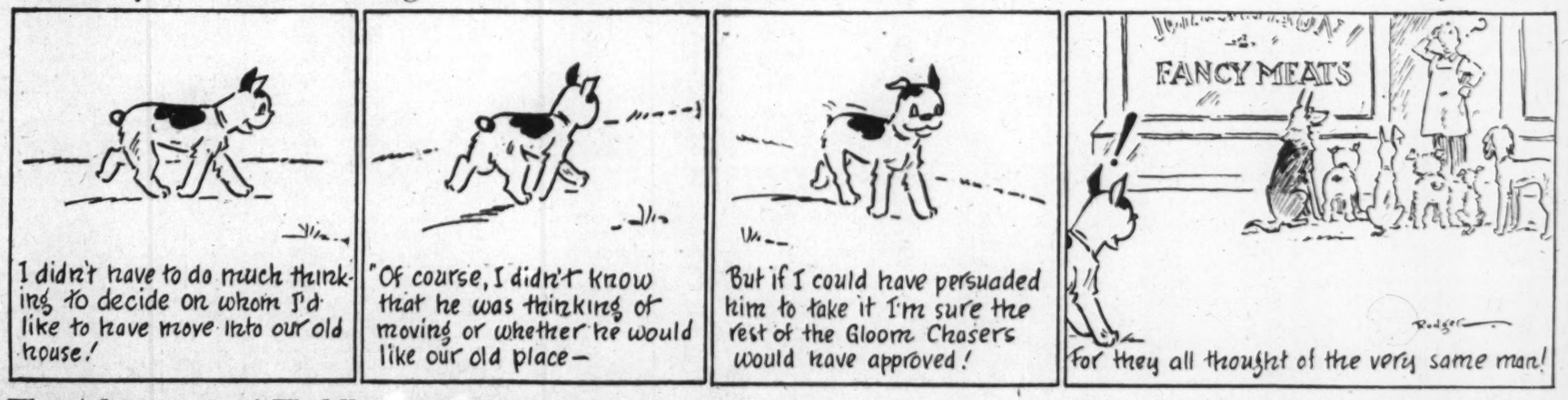
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Lost Island*

By LE PELLEY


WELL... IT'S GOOD-BY TO HAVANA....
WE'LL BE SAILING IN THE MORNING
I WONDER WHO THOSE MEN WERE... TALKING ABOUT LOST ISLAND!
WHY DON'T YOU TELL THE PROFESSOR WHAT WE HEARD!—
I WILL
HE SAID YOU MUST BE MISTAKEN!
?
SO THE PROFESSOR THINKS WE'RE THE ONLY ONES THAT KNOW OF LOST ISLAND! I'M NOT SO SURE...
YES—WE MAY FIND MORE FOOT-PRINTS THAN HE'S LOOKING FOR!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Butcher Is a Popular Man!*

By RODGERS


I didn't have to do much thinking to decide on whom I'd like to have move into our old house!
"Of course, I didn't know that he was thinking of moving or whether he would like our old place—
But if I could have persuaded him to take it I'm sure the rest of the Gloom Chasers would have approved!
FANCY MEATS
For they all thought of the very same man!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Baldpate Again!*

By THE HAGERS

I SCANNED THE POND FROM RIM TO RIM BEFORE I JUMPED IN FOR A SWIM.
I SAW NO ONE AS IN I HOPPED, BUT I WAS VERY PROMPTLY STOPPED.
"THE POND IS CLOSED THREE DAYS A WEEK. JUMP OUT!" I HEARD A TALL DUCK SHRIEK.
I QUACKED, "WHO MADE THIS NEW DECREE?" HE ANSWERED, "BALDPATE, D.E.E."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Defense Taxes—No Fooling!

Work on Federal tax legislation for 1941 will begin some time after April 1, announces Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee. Just why the subject should be associated with April Fools' Day is not clear; certainly it is not going to be any subject for levity this year, and the intelligent citizen is not fooling himself into thinking that defense can be had without being paid for.

The talk, according to Washington reports, is of new taxes to add $1,500,000,000 to the present scale of collections. This is not enough.

President Roosevelt, if one recalls his budget message in January, estimated that revenue from present taxes, not counting social security taxes, will amount to $8,275,000,000 in the fiscal year 1941-42. This would be less than half the governmental expenditures then expected, and prospective outlays for defense and aid to Britain already have been revised strongly upward.

Even after collecting on an increased national income all the taxes now on the books, the United States will incur a deficit somewhere in excess of $10,000,000,000—to be added to the already unprecedented national debt. Is it not possible in larger measure to pay cash for the materials of defense, instead of charging the bill to future generations?

The National Economy League thinks so, and proposed a new special tax of 10 per cent on all income to pay for defense. Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, believes that to raise the total of all Federal, State, and local taxation to 25 per cent of the national income, as compared with 22 per cent a few years ago, would meet the bill. Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, widely known Harvard economist, favors increased taxes on liquors, tobacco, amusements, luxury clothes, tea, coffee, soft drinks, and gasoline.

Possibly even more significant than the opinions of experts is the indication that the people themselves are ready for taxation. Internal revenue collectors report that the response in income tax payments, with the 10 per cent defense tax included, has been more prompt and willing this year than ever. A Gallup poll two months ago found that 51 per cent of those interviewed favored an income tax for defense to be levied on every family in the Nation except the destitute. Only 41 per cent opposed and 8 per cent were undecided.

The people are more ready to face the facts of the situation than politicians may suppose. There is no need to wait to get appropriations through first; people know appropriations mean taxes. Moreover, they are aware that to pay as much as possible instead of borrowing will help keep down war inflation, will fasten attention on more effective spending, will leave a smaller bill after the war is over, and will reduce the severity of post-war readjustments.

The people are ready. The best counsel that can be given to Congress about taxation is simply: "Get at it."

Deserving of Aid

The territory of the Grecian peninsula, including Aegean islands, is less than that of the State of Maine; yet the ancients in this tiny land established a civilization whose culture has inestimably benefited the world. Those who have followed have been but pupils. Just as the utmost freedom of thought marked its philosophers' quest of truth, so the spirit of independence has always been native to the peoples dwelling in the rugged terrain of Greece. And the same courage which resisted aggression 500 years before the Christian era, today again battles for liberty—for that democracy which was first exemplified in its ancient city-states.

Today — March 25 — is Greek Independence Day. Greece, where men first assumed possession of the inalienable rights with which they had been endowed by their creator, is fighting for those rights—for the sake of humanity the world over. Greece is the front line of the world struggle for freedom, which is in the shadow of peril even in its supposed citadels. The Greek people need the aid of the richest nation on earth in their brave battle.

All over the United States, the Greek War Relief Association is asking Americans to contribute cash to relieve a sorely assailed people. Governments can furnish guns, tanks, airplanes. But the people who have been bombed, those whose breadwinners are fighting for their homes, the widows and orphans, the wounded need other aid. This is a work in which all can participate.

"Sap's Started!"

The maple sugar industry is a big business. About 15,000,000 trees are tapped annually, and the crop of syrup and sugar is worth several million dollars. When the welcome cry "Sap's started!" resounds from the farms of southern Canada, New England, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, and Michigan, it heralds a picturesque phase of the farm's calendar.

It means frosty, starlit nights, sunny days; clouds of steam from the weather-beaten sap house; bright fires far into the night. It means hard work and fun; gathering the sap through the grove; calls to horses or oxen; stoking the roaring fire beneath the evaporator. It means neighborliness and good cheer at a "sugaring off."

And through the busy days and nights, one senses that all nature is stirring in response to the recurring season of warmth. The sap has started.

$63,636,363.63 a Minute

If "money talks," the United States has just uttered a few syllables which speak volumes. Congressional approval of the $7,000,000,000 appropriation to carry out the Lend-Lease Act is not an immediate or complete answer to the "voice of destruction" sounding from Berlin. Americans will do well to remember what Britain has learned by sad experience: Money talks in war only when transmuted into materials and machines. Even in diplomacy it merely whispers when military force is on the ground—as German success with Yugoslavia is proving even now.

While the full tones of this $7,000,000,000 Halt-Hitler declaration must be brought out in effective production and transportation of "defense articles," the speed and unity with which Congress made the appropriation are expressive. Never has so much money been so quickly voted. Senate action was at the rate of $63,636,363.63 a minute. In both houses of Congress many who had opposed the Lend-Lease Act gave ungrudging support to this measure to implement it. In the Senate there were seventeen.

While we hope that Congress will follow through to make sure that vast sum is spent effectively—a more active Congressional check through investigating committees would be useful—we welcome this evidence of united purpose. It should promote the production effort which will enable this money to talk in language the Nazis understand.

"Joe" Martin Stays

By inducing Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., to continue as national chairman, the Republican National Committee has avoided a possibly divisive contest over the chairmanship. Mr. Martin is a type of moderate leader best able to keep the progressive and the conservative wings of the party working together.

Pre-eminently the arrangements which induced Mr. Martin not to resign signify that the influence of Wendell L. Willkie and the forward-looking enthusiasts who supported him as Republican nominee for President in 1940 remains strong in the party. An Old Guard group which still holds against him the fact that he once was a Democrat and which thought it saw an opportunity to capitalize isolationist sentiment has been incensed at Mr. Willkie's support of aid for Great Britain through the policy of the Lend-Lease Act.

Mr. Martin, though he voted against the lend-lease bill, is wise enough to recognize that the Republican Party needs the type of "vigorous, dynamic leadership" which Mr. Willkie exemplified in the campaign of 1940 and which polled 22,000,000 votes. Bluntly put, what the Republican Party needs is votes, and it can ill afford to kick away a following which promises more of them. In 1942 and 1944 Republicanism may be grateful that it was prevented from committing all its hopes to a sinking ship of isolationism in the world battle for free government.

A man arrested in Haverhill, Massachusetts, for failure to register in the draft said he did not know there was a war in Europe—he had been "too busy traveling about the country to read the newspapers." So that's the kind of sales resistance newspapers are up against, is it?

Speaking of Spring, the original meaning of "caprice" is "hair standing on end," or "bristling with cold." Which is not hard to understand when shivering in an afternoon snowstorm after having come to work in the sunshine with topcoat unbuttoned.

The Bookshelf

How America Lives

HOW AMERICA LIVES, by J. C. Furnas and the staff of the Ladies' Home Journal (New York: Holt. $3) is a detailed study of sixteen American families. The stories first appeared in the magazine. The cases are taken from all income groups, including people on relief, and from all parts of the United States.

The picture, of course, is not complete, but as far as it goes it is accurate, objective, and interesting. This is one of the most useful recent books about Americans and leaves with the reader an encouraging impression. These sixteen families, in spite of the material and spiritual destitution in which some of them live, make America seem a good country and Americans sound, wholesome, lovable people.

One of the authors, in summing up her "year of intensive experience," says, "The people of the United States are almost surprisingly modest in their demands upon life; what they have is precious to them; what they want is far from unattainable and they are willing to work for" it.

* * *

The book shows what these families have acquired—of material things—and tells something of what they want. Some have very much and others very little. The reader's general impression coincides with one author's comment that "America lives pretty well, but ought to be better, must be better, will be better."

The chief contribution of the book is not an enumeration of how many autos, radios, chairs, pianos and the like American families possess, but how they get these things and how they use them.

The bulk of these families, as of the 30,000,000 other families in America, receive small incomes. The narrators relate, in a lively way, how the Aulden Griffins of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, live on $1,960 a year, the Walter W. Kriebels of Seattle on $50 a week, the Nels Handevidts of Minnesota, on $1,000 cash a year and farm supplies. The authors describe jobs, budgets, homes, furnishings, amusements and other vital aspects of everyday life. They have made a "chatty" book, dealing with the little things people talk about when they meet, and worry about in moments of depression.

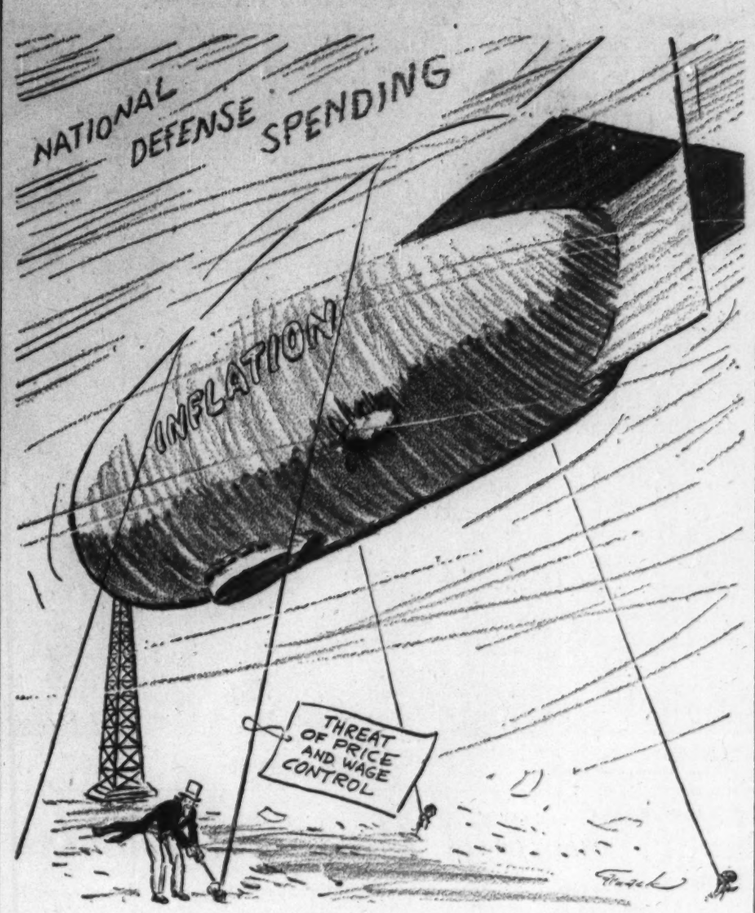
* * *

The richest of the sixteen families are the Thomas E. Wilsons of Chicago. They have all the money they want. With it they have erected a city house and country houses, bought horses, cattle, pigs, and cars, created an environment full of good things. Though affluent, they live in a wholesome, rather unpretentious way, preserve much family solidarity, arrange many family reunions and do a good deal of work, along with their playing. About 45 per cent of their income goes to the public in the form of taxes and contributions.

A majority of the other families in this book, though receiving incomes not far from $2,000 a year, live in a way quite similar to that of the Wilsons. They have cars and radios, go to the movies and lectures, wear pretty clothes, arrange frequent family reunions, feel happy, helpful, loyal. The American story is told in many different ways, with different details, but in most cases, it is essentially the same.

Some of the writing is too intimate, some is too pretentious, a bit is superficial, most is excellent. The pictures are exceptionally good. The book attains its aim of showing "the yalidity of our simple, but profound American way of life." R. H. M.

Snubbing It



Farm Kitchen in Spring

The farm kitchen is a cheery center of family life at all seasons of the year. The modern, small, streamlined affairs have their good points. One readily admits that. But on a farm, one needs room for living; and it is interesting to read in the modern magazines devoted to home and garden interests, that combination kitchen-living rooms are rapidly becoming fashionable. But fashion had little to do with the farm kitchens of a generation ago. The kitchen was the heart of living.

In the spring, Mother always started her tomatoes, asters, cabbages, and cauliflower in the kitchen windows. The previous fall, boxes had been filled with the richest of garden loam and placed down cellar. About March first, they were brought up and set on a long narrow table before the south windows. Mother was famous for her vegetables and flower garden and the alternate rows of blooms and vegetables was the subject of much comment. Father was amused but tolerant.

"Why don't you have the flowers in one part and the vegetables in another?" he would ask. "Wouldn't it look prettier to have the posies all together?" All flowers were "posies" to men folks.

"That's just the trouble with the way you men run this world," Mother would answer. "You want everything organized into special compartments. Beauty ought to be mixed into everyday things. I like to see a row of zinnias next to a row of carrots, and a line of asters near the tomatoes."

Day by day the family watched the boxes. Each spring we saw the miracle re-enacted as the tiny green shoots pushed upward to the sun.

Then in the spring there was always a baby lamb or two to be cared for, and perhaps fed from a bottle if no foster mother would take it. We would bring in a little, limp, motionless fellow, put him in a cardboard box in the oven, and in an hour or two he'd be full of life and fun. Sometimes such lambs became pets and insisted on the run of the woodshed and back kitchen all summer.

Occasionally, there would be a baby pig that needed extra attention; they are the pinkest, nicest little things for pets. They appreciate attention, and how a tiny, little fellow can squeal when he's hungry! The whole family watched as the baby lamb or pig was fed from a bottle.

Yes, the farm kitchen in spring is a delightful and unpredictable place. On one occasion when Sister was 8, she was given a baby Morgan colt for her own. She had already displayed her love for horses and the equine phase of the farm's operations was her especial joy. On this particular spring day, when Blackie was about two weeks old, Mother heard quite an unusual clatter in the kitchen. Sister had Blackie in the kitchen, introducing him to a tiny piglet in a box behind the stove.

"I thought it would be nice," said Sister, in composed dignity, "to let Blackie see Squealy and our kitchen. I've told him about it, but he wants to see it, too."

H. S. P.

Down the Middle of the Road

These Times

By Erwin D. Canham

When you are living in a period of intense historical significance, as the present, you may behave in several different ways toward your times. Like Jane Austen during the Napoleonic Wars, you may be—or seem to be—utterly unaware of what is going on. That would be harder today than it was a century and a half ago, but we all know plenty of walking proofs that it is not impossible.

If you are alert and aware of what is going on, you are likely to turn in one of two directions: you may be challenged and eager and active, or you may be acutely uncomfortable. You will spring zestfully into your times, or you will seek to run away from them. In many cases you will have no choice, and seemingly you will be a prisoner of events. Most people in Europe are certainly aware they are playing parts in history. Most people in the United States realize they have ringside seats—and closer. In both continents, while the war profoundly affects everybody's affairs, the larger part of many individuals' lives goes on with a semblance of ordinariness. One way people can keep going is to touch the familiar pattern of life as often as possible.

* * *

When it is all over, shall we regret the stress and strain of all these years? Here in the United States, one often encounters the remark: "Aren't these tremendous times? Aren't you glad you're living now?" From Europe, one hears echoes of the same thing, mixed with a tremendous yearning for peace and an end to dangers, for a better world system, and for farewell to the various -ologies, panaceas, and -isms which have gripped people's emotions and raised them to fanatic levels. It is evident enough that, at the moment, living on the stage of history is uncomfortable as well as inspiring. Certainly countless millions who are prisoners today would gladly exchange their times for any other period.

It all depends, of course, on the duration of these days. If the new Dark Ages are repelled, if the threats to the decencies which stalk abroad today are cast out by the gold that lies within the ordinary man, then most of us can be grateful for the experience. It is, of course, up to us whether our brief collective roles on the stage of history have a glorious or a tragic ending. If the ending is glorious—if men rise out of these experiences determined to avoid the mistakes of their recent past—then in a few years we may look upon our period as one of the most regenerative and purifying of all the ages. That, indeed, is our present aim. The overturning, the chemicalization, of these times should be but the spur by which mankind rises one step higher. The turbulence, and the hope, of these days were seen by prophetic thinkers and the way out has been clearly outlined.

* * *

In the mass, such times are a challenge. Compare the eager alertness of these days with the sluggish satisfaction of the early 'twenties, for instance. Now, to take the example of the United States alone, a nation is awakening and acting upon world responsibilities. Then the same nation was refusing to play the part of a world power, and by its policies was contributing to economic unbalance and political straitjacketing.

To the thinker, all days and all times are precious. He lives not for the moment but in all time. Yet when the great period in which he can dwell historically happens to be one in which he does dwell materially, he is doubly inspirited. Thus it is that to the thinker, even when he happens to be uncomfortable either physically or mentally, these are tremendous times.

It is unlikely that the late Mr. Justice Holmes would have written today what he penned in a more tranquil period to his friend Sir Frederick Pollock: "Life is like an artichoke; each day, week, month, year, gives you one little bit which you nibble off—but precious little compared with what you throw away."

Well, today there is a lot to nibble and not so much to throw away. Of course, all things are relative and even in these stirring times the nibbled part is far less than the dank leaf of discard. And which is the nibbled part, which that thrown away? For the people of Plymouth, which was the greater moment last week? When juggernauts of flame and destruction such as men before our time have never seen, swept over the old town? Or when a familiar bird at dawn sang over a ruined church and the primroses in the shady churchyard lifted their faces to the sun?

Mirror of World Opinion

"Love Diminishes Not"

Magna Charta, signed in 1215, is generally taken as the ultimate foundation of British liberty and indirectly of American liberty. Not so familiar, yet hardly less significant, is the wording of a Polish act of the year 1413:

"Nor can that endure which has not its foundation upon love. For love alone diminishes not, but shines with its own light, makes an end of discord, softens the fires of hate, restores peace to the world, brings together the sundered, redresses wrongs, aids all and injures none. And who so invokes its aid shall find peace and safety and have no fear of future ill."—*Bulletins From Britain.*

The Wide Horizon

Pétain's Second Verdun

By Dr. André Morize

Director of the French Ministry of Information during months prior to the fall of France.

The events taking place in France are veiled in a mystery which disconcerts and often irritates the observer. News dispatches are infrequent and lack that note of sincerity which would reassure the reader. They have passed through the censor's hands, and Vichy censorship must take into account not only the wishes of Pétain's Government, but also the susceptibilities of what is euphemistically called the "occupying power." No one can possibly foresee events nor even comment upon them in detail. It is not impossible, however, to define the nature of the problem and to see what kind of a game is being played.

The key to the whole question is the Armistice of June 25th. You can discuss endlessly the conditions under which it was signed, you can approve it as inevitable or condemn it as a criminal capitulation. You can say that it saved France or that it betrayed her. Until the day when History, in possession of all the texts and documents, can hand down her verdict, these discussions are sterile and only give rise to dissension and quarrels. Since the 25th of June, France has been faced with an accomplished fact, the Armistice, and it is within the framework and under the régime of this Armistice that she must live, and work out her destiny.

* * *

In the silent tragedy being performed in France, three actors play the leading parts. Two of them, Pétain and Laval, are on the stage, where we can see what they are doing. The third, always there, invisible but powerful, the master of brutal forces which he can unleash against France, controls the play. His name is Adolf Hitler.

One thing alone is clear: Laval is working for Hitler, and Hitler would like Laval to be master in Vichy and put an end to the policy of resistance which he sees growing stronger under Pétain.

Pétain is fulfilling the frightful obligations the Armistice imposes upon him. At the same time, he knows what the Armistice gives him a right to defend, to refuse. That is why he has, ever since the first day, taken a very definite stand; loyally moved only by the thought of France he will carry out the terms imposed.

Thus the battle of France continues. The Marshal would like to be able to repeat the famous "They Shall Not Pass" which won him renown. "His head in a noose," as he put it, threatened constantly, at once a martyr and a hero, he can do no more than defend his position, foot by foot, day by day. As soon as he discovered that Laval was playing against him and behind his back, the game of cowardly concessions, and that he sought to lead France to acts of more or less decisive military collaboration with Germany, he dismissed him. That was on the 13th of December. For two months Hitler tried to force upon him Laval's return. Perhaps he will eventually succeed, but he has not succeeded yet, and it is Pétain, in this tragic game, who has scored a point.

* * *

What does tomorrow hold in store? It is sheer folly to play prophet. I, for my part, hang onto a fact which, at the time I write, is incontestable. The day following the Armistice, Pétain said that no one should touch the French fleet, or what was left of the French air force. Repeatedly, when information from unreliable sources has led us to fear the worst, he has contended with simple vigor that no naval nor air base would be ceded to the enemy, that North Africa would remain intact and French, that no German army would obtain passage through unoccupied France. What pressure they have brought to bear upon him, what role they intend Laval to play, by what tactics they are seeking to exhaust or paralyze the veteran soldier's energy, we do not know. What we do know is this:

It is nine months now since the Armistice was signed, it is eight months since Hitler either directly or through Laval has been seeking to violate some of its main military clauses, and for nine months now, Pétain, either through the exercise of his will or because he has prepared in North Africa what may be a trump card, has not, on that ground, yielded so much as an inch. We are in the fourth week of March; not one battleship, not one plane, not one base, not one right of way has been accorded Germany. This, doubtless, is neither a great victory for the present, nor any guaranty for the future: it is at all events a comfort (for the present), and, when you think of the terrible siege which must be sustained by the man who won in 1918 and who lost in 1940, a reason to respect him.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 25 S. E. 2nd Avenue
St. Louis ..... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ..... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.